密勒氏評論報

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OF THE FAR EAST

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OF THE FAR EAST

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C. F. REMER, Contributing Editor
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
DON D. PATTERSON, Financial Editor and Business Manager
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interests
PETER S. JOWE, Representative in Hankow, China
HIN WONG, Representative in South China, Canton.

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THE ATTENTION OF the country has been shifted to Hangchow, the provincial capital of Chekiang, for the moment. General Lu Yun-hsiang, Tuchun of Chekiang, is looming large upon the political horizon. His circular telegram of June 4 in which he suggested the convocation of a national or citizens convention for the discussion of questions relating to the unification of North and South China and the making of provincial constitutions for the establishment of a confederacy of the provinces has pushed him to the public limelight. In consequence of it, the news of the Mongolian expedition organized by General Chang Tso-ling has been relegated to the background. Representatives of the Peking government have flocked to Hangchow to persuade General Lu to desist from the action which is embarrassing to President Hsu Shih-chang and Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng. The neighboring provinces, like Kiangsu, Anhwei, and even Kiangsi, are considering their attitude toward the new movement. The military officers in control of these provinces have called conferences to decide their policy. Indications are that most of them will adopt a neutral attitude. They will not take any action against Peking nor express any opinion which will be construed by General Lu as hostile to his new plan. Each military governor is trying to look after the provincial interests which center round him, and religiously refrains from interference in the affairs of other provinces irrespective of the wishes of the Central government in Peking. Owing to the indifference of the Tuchuns of the neighboring provinces, General Lu will be able to solve his scheme free from molestation. He appears to be taking his time in working out the plan and not to be in any great hurry. Notwithstanding several telegrams appearing in the press which tend to show that his authority in Chekiang is not undisputed, he holds a strong position in the territory under his jurisdiction. All of the troops are under his command and are loyal to

him. The attitude of the Civil Governor of Chekiang is doubtful, but as he does not command any troops, he can do nothing. Perhaps he will leave Hangchow at the earliest opportunity.

GENERAL Lu's scheme has received the popular support. The majority of the people of Chekiang are in agreement with it. Thirty representatives will be elected to attend a convention at Hangchow to make a constitution for the province of Chekiang, which will most probably be based upon the draft constitution of Hunan. Every appearance indicates that Chekiang will take the same attitude towards Peking as Hunan and that it will have self government in the province and that its provincial affairs will be administered solely by its own people. Truly there is much friendship between the leaders in these two provinces. During the session of the Provincial Assembly of Hunan on the morning of June 11, the following resolution regarding the Chekiang movement, for instance, was unanimously adopted and communicated to General Lu: "With the concurrence of General Chao, commander-in-chief of the Hunan army, the Provincial Assembly, which represents the thirty million Hunan people, heartily supports the suggestions of General Lu Yun-hsiang of Chekiang, relating to self-government through the establishment of a confederacy of the provinces and the convocation of a citizens' convention to discuss and settle the domestic disputes of China." The latest report from Fukien indicates that General Li Hao-chi, Tuchun of that province, is associating himself with Lu Yun-hsiang in the new political movement. Li has been estranged from Peking of late owing to the latter's indifference to his appeal for funds. Now that General Lu Yun-hsiang has struck the popular cord other Tuchuns, who have caught the tendency of the time, may follow suit, it is feared. Before the Canton question is solved, the Peking government is being confronted with new problems. Its position is thus becoming increasingly more difficult. Prime Minister Chin is encountering another political storm, and whether he will be able to survive it is too early to predict. This much is certain. His object of the organization of a Parliament at an early date has to be given up. General Lu Yun-hsiang's recent move was directed more against Prime Minister Chin's policy of convoking a new Parliament than against anything else. The Chekiang Military Governor, for reasons best known to himself, does not want any parliamentary election, but Peking has been pressing him to have Chekiang representatives elected for the national legislature. Here arises the difference of views out of which has been developed the present dangerous situation. War clouds are gathering in this hitherto quiet portion of the country.

VISCOUNT TAKAHASHI, JAPANESE Minister of Finance, according to information from Tokyo, is advocating an economic alliance between China and Japan—apparently to replace the crude and medieval methods now employed in an attempt to subjugate the four hundred million people of China. His views on the question are given in full in a pamphlet of four chapters, issued in the latter part of May and circulated among high government officials and other influential Japanese. Copies of the pamphlet have been specially sent to Prince Yamagata, the most powerful genro in Japan; Marquis Saionji, former Japanese chief delegate to the European Peace Conference; Marquis Prime Minister Hara, and other Cabinet Ministers and members of the Diplomatic Advisory Council. The Japanese statesmen to whom the pamphlet was shown are said to have expressed their hearty approval of the suggestion of a Chinese-Japanese economic alliance. Prime Minister Hara agreed to the suggestion in principle, but considered its application as difficult of attainment. The complete text of the pamphlet is not yet available but the summary of it, as given by the *Nichi Nichi*, is interesting enough. Viscount Takahashi, said the Japanese daily, urged the abandoning of the indefinite and vague Chinese Japanese friendship and the so-called non-interference policy, which he regarded as retrogressive. He advocated the adoption of "an infallible policy for hundred years to come" towards China and the cancellation of the Chinese-Japanese agreement based upon the notorious Twenty-One Demands. He suggested an economic rapproachement whereby China was to be assisted economically by Japan in a positive manner and Japan's trade in China was to be further extended and developed. The Japanese Minister of Finance said that he did not expect obstructions from other nations in the carrying out of the policy outlined in the foregoing and that in the event of their objection to the alliance, Japan should go to the length of withdrawing from the International Banking Consortium. The significance of the proposal to have a Chinese—Japanese economic alliance, coming as it did from the Japanese Finance Minister, is generally admitted. The developments are watched with the keenest interest not only in Japan and China, but also in America and Europe.

THE consensus of opinion in China is that Viscount Takahashi's suggestion is in the nature of a bitter pill in a sweet coating and that if it were actually carried out, China would

suffer all the more in consequence. An alliance, whether be it economic or military, cannot be entered into between two countries whose strength is unequal. If it were made the strong one would sooner or later become the protector of the weak partner, and would ultimately control its internal affairs. Before Korea's annexation, Japan made some economic arrangements with that country which at last led to the loss of the independence of the Land of Morning Calm. Even if Japan was sincere and had no ulterior motive at the time when the alliance was made, it would have the same result. Following the conclusion of an economic alliance, Japan, according to the Viscount's program, would lend $80,000,000 a year to the Chinese government for five years, with the alleged intention of placing it on its feet, and in return for this reckless financing would get the Chinese natural resources which she does yet possessed. Whatever funds advanced under these circumstances would be wasted in no time, and by the end of the five year period, the available resources in China would have become Japanese property and China would then become a nonentity. This view of the outcome of an alliance between China and Japan is held by the majority of the Chinese. So far as the people of this country are concerned, there is little hope of their endorsing the Viscount's suggestion, which is thus doomed to fail. If the Chinese government should try to entertain the idea, it is sure to bring upon its head the popular wrath. No Chinese official, irrespective of his influence and power, can remain in office for any length of time if he dares publicly concur in the views of the Japanese Finance Minister.

THE Japanese claim to have an intimate knowledge of the conditions in China and yet the Japanese Finance Minister has suggested a policy which he well knows is an impossibility. What is behind the suggestion is something worth looking into. Some hold the opinion that the alliance proposal has been thrown out simply as a threat to Great Britain. Japan desires Great Britain to infer therefrom that if the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is not renewed, she will make a Chinese-Japanese economic alliance as a substitute, which, of course, would seriously affect British economic and commercial interests as well as those of other nationals in China. Some believe that the proposal is intended to ease up the Chinese hostile feeling towards the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which is treated as the British endorsement of the Japanese aggressive policy in the Far East. In his attempt to offset the bad impression, the Viscount has proposed the abrogration of the Chinese Japanese agreement based upon the Twenty-One Demands and the giving of genuine economic assistance to China through an alliance. Behind the smoke screen thus created, Japan is formulating her future policy concerning China and discussing the terms for the new Anglo-Japanese treaty. That the proposal of the Japanese Finance Minister also foreshadows a change of the Japanese policy towards the International Consortium, which will take place soon after the renewal of the alliance, is another interpretation. In the pamphlet Viscount Takahashi stated that if necessary his country would bolt from the Consortium. It appears necessary for Japanese financiers to make more loans to China in order to substitute the unsecured loans concluded during the Tuan Chi-jui regime. If she does so she will violate the Consortium agreement. If she does not do so she may stand a loss of a huge sum. The third alternative, which is hardly possible, is to have the Consortium take over all these loans. The Viscount's announcement of his willingness to break loose from the Consortium, if obstacles are placed in Japan's ways in carrying out the idea of an economic alliance between these two countries or rather in making more loans to China, will undoubtedly receive more than passing attention in America where the financiers have a strong faith in the ability of the Consortium to help China.

IN THESE DAYS OF international athletic meets, such as we have recently had in Shanghai, where one nation on the Pacific competes with another in football and baseball and other sports, where new records are established and a spirit of friendly competition is aroused, it is worth while pointing out that there is one nation on the Pacific that holds a world's record. In these days when Pan-Pacific unions encourage all of us from Kamchatka to Cape Horn to strive for the wellbeing and the prosperity of the nations of the Pacific area, it may not be out of place to mention one nation that has achieved a pre-eminence in wellbeing. The infant mortality rate in New Zealand is 48.4 a 1,000 births which is the lowest rate for any country in the world. In the list New Zealand is followed by all the states of the Commonwealth of Australia. The United States is a country that has made notable contributions to the solution of problems of public health and public welfare yet in the United States the infant mortality rate was 87 a 1,000 births in 1919. Further investigation of the Pacific area discloses the fact that these rates are much better than in most of the countries. The rate in Japan was 170 in 1918 and this rate, we are told, was 100 twenty years ago. In the Philippines half of the deaths reported occur among infants less than a year old and 65 percent among children under five years of age. What, then,

shall be said about China? We have no statistics but if the statistics were available they would probably tell a story of almost unbelieveable death and suffering among China's children and of sorrow and expense among her people. A favorable climate and a population with plenty of room no doubt helps to explain conditions in New Zealand and Australia, but there must be care and attention to public health on a scale and to a degree that China can hardly appreciate. New Zealand has set a world record in a race that China, with her love for children, ought to be eager to enter.

The Lansing-Ishii Agreement-An Editorial

THE debate in the British House of Commons on the Imperial Conference, which is now in session in London, and on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which is to be the chief subject of discussion at the conference, is the first indication that there is a real possibility that the Alliance may not be renewed. Two of the speakers in this debate recommended a Pacific Conference as the solution of problems. The editor of the *North China Daily News* in commenting on this debate repeats a proposal that has the endorsement of more than one writer upon political problems in the Far East, a proposal that there be a "cancellation of all agreements involving America not less than Great Britain and frank discussion of a new policy on the 'clean slate' basis." Put into concrete language this means that it is proposed that the United States cancel the Lansing-Ishii Agreement and Great Britain cancel the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It is hoped by this means to get forward with a new policy in the Far East that will, if possible, bring into harmony the purposes of the chief nations of the Pacific.

In the face of such a proposal it is worth while to turn our attention to the beginning of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement and to see what the result of its cancellation may be.

It was the fashion in the year 1917 to send commissions to the United States. America had just entered the war and it was plain that the purpose of these missions was to point out to the United States how the country could best be of service to her associates in the war with Germany. A British commission, headed by Mr. Arthur Balfour, was the first to arrive. Mr. Balfour is a skillful diplomat and a tactful gentleman. Under his guidance the British commission was content to reveal to the United States the needs of the European situation, to place at American disposal some of the results of British experience and to leave to the United States the determination as to what could be done.

Then came the French commission, headed by the honored Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani. The French gave America a chance for a bit of hero worship and made definite proposals that the United States get to work and that the United States render assistance in this way and that way.

Both of these commissions confined themselves to military and economic proposals but political problems were given enough attention to justify one American editor in pointing out that "while the American nation can be properly asked to subordinate its military and, in a large measure, its economic policy to the necessities of its associates, and while it can agree to such subordination as an inevitable aspect of efficient cooperation during war, it cannot consent to any corresponding subordination of its political program." These were the words of a far-sighted and discerning man.

After the others came the Japanese, headed by Viscount Ishii. The purpose of the Japanese mission soon became a subject of speculation in the United States. There was no military assistance that they required, nor did they bring such men as to lead the Americans to suppose that they were offering such assistance. They did not ask nor did they offer loans. Viscount Ishii in the best known of his statements at the time directed the attention of the Americans to a Monroe Doctrine for Asia and brought from the *Boston Transcript* this reply to his New York speech:

"We want Japan's friendship and her aid in the war but we resent such remarks as those of Viscount Ishii at New York and shall not fail to call attention to their incorrect statements and misleading references. They are in such contrast to the messages brought to us by the British, French, Belgian, Italian and Russian commissions that we cannot refrain from wondering as to the real intent of the Japanese government in sending a commission. Was it to help us in this world war or was it to take advantage of our present overwhelming absorption in European affairs to wring out of us an unwilling adherence to some new policy which Japan seeks to announce concerning China?"

What is now known about the negotiations between the Japanese government and the governments of Japan's allies during the early part of the year 1917 has done much to clear the minds of the Americans as to the purposes of the Japanese mission. America severed diplomatic relations with Germany on February 3, 1917 and on April 6 it was declared that we were in a state of war with the German Empire. Between these two dates Japan was busily engaged, as we now know, in negotiating those secret agreements with regard to the disposition of the German rights in Shantung that first came to the knowledge of an astounded America during the Peace Conference at Paris two years

later. It is one of the grim ironies of history that while the last steps were being taken to bring America into the war, to bring into the councils of the Allied statesmen the man who above all others fought for a League that should have been a League of Peace to bring the world, including China and the United States, together at the great council that was to make peace; at this very time the agreements were being signed that were, more than any other single group of acts, to drive America out of the League, to destroy the confidence of the Chinese people in the peace, to bring defeat to President Wilson and to leave the world, in 1921, with less confidence and hope than at any time since Napoleon, not excepting the four and more years of war. It was after these agreements with the other belligerents had been signed that Viscount Ishii set out for the United States.

The fashion was set by the nations of Europe and by Great Britain, all of whom had military and economic problems to discuss with the United States. Following this fashion the Japanese mission appeared in America probably with the purpose of getting from the United States a political and free territoral agreement but fully prepared in case they were unsuccessful to accept a defeat which they knew would be but temporary since the files of the Japanese Foreign Office already held the guarantees of final success at the peace conference.

When Viscount Ishii and Mr. Lansing met the Viscount had the advantage of knowing that any agreement would be worth something to Japan. He had every reason to expect some measure of success. We can see now that the only proper answer to the Japanese was to have told them that America was engaged in the prosecution of a war and did not intend to turn from the consideration of means to that end to the discussion of any political problem, however urgent. The traditional policy of the United States toward China ought to have pointed out this solution of his difficulty to Mr. Lansing. It has never been the American custom to enter into negotiations about the relations of our nation with a third country without consulting that third country. We had sent a note to the Japanese after the negotiations over the famous Twenty-One Demands which put our attitude into clear English and we were to receive from the Chinese a declaration of an analogous nature after the publication of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement. These are melancholy reflections but the lessons of history, if they are ever to be learned, must be learned by earnest and serious attention to our past mistakes.

Viscount Ishii got little from the United States when he did secure the agreement with Mr. Lansing, though that little was, as has been pointed out, clear gain as those who play the game of diplomacy count gain. The third paragraph of the agreement contains the heart of the matter and reads as follows:

"The Governments of the United States and Japan recognize that territorial propinquity creates *special relations* between countries, and, consequently, the Government of the United States recognizes that Japan has *special interests* in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous."

The world is now familiar with the fact that the Japanese tried to make the most of this agreement by giving it out in Peking in advance of the date that was agreed upon. The world is also familiar with the fact that the agreement was communicated to and discussed with the Russian Ambassador to Japan before it was signed. The Bolsheviki have published the communications of the Russian Ambassador to his home government in which he deals with the evident possibility of misunderstanding under this agreement and states that Viscount Motono, then Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, recognized the possibility of such misunderstandings but was "of the opinion that in such a case Japan would have better means at her disposal for carrying into effect her interpretation than would the United States."

Dr. Willoughby in his *Foreign Rights and Interests in China* carries the account down to the testimony given before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations by Mr. Lansing. From this testimony we learn that the Viscount pressed for the use of a term that would mean "paramount control" and that Mr. Lansing refused to use any such term or to admit that Japan's "special interests" in China were more than the special interest the United States has in Canada or in the peace and prosperity of Mexico. Why, under these circumstances, any agreement should have been made is by no means clear. "A certain amount of mystery," as Dr. Willoughby says, "still surrounds the Lansing-Ishii Agreement." The mystery is, of course, why the United States should have entered into it. The world knew that Japan and the United States had agreed to the Open Door policy and that Korea was bounded on the north and west by Manchuria.

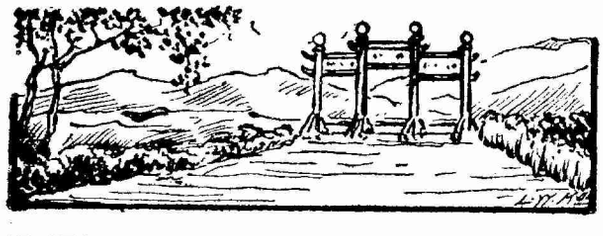
A further mystery is the advantage the agreement has been to Japan. No one has ever heard that the agreement was even mentioned as a reason for American consent to the Shantung award at the Paris Conference. During the protracted negotiations over the entrance of Japan into the Consortium upon equal terms with the others, the Lansing-Ishii Agreement seem never to have been mentioned though here the very parts of China, to which Japan's "possessions are contigous" were under discussion. The Agreement seems never to have been appealed to by Japan and it is evidence of good taste on her part not to have done so.

Judging from the advantage of our knowledge today, the whole episode of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement is a sorry spectacle. It is a question whether Mr. Lansing, who did not know that the secret agreements over Shantung existed, or Viscount Ishii, who did not know that these agreements that he concealed so carefully were to destroy the confidence of the American people in Japan, was the more completely fooled when the two signed their respective notes on the second of November 1917.

It is this agreement then that America is to cancel so that all slates may be clean and a new start made. Certainly there is no American who will find it in his heart to object and few Japanese who will care to do so. The agreement is an unmeaning memorial of a past episode that is best forgotten.

"It is equally difficult," we are told by the editor of the *North China Doily News*, "to renew the alliance without offence to China and to denounce it without harm." The proposal for a clean slate is one that will meet the second difficulty. The only way to get back, or rather forward, to a liberal policy in the Far East is for England to tell Japan that Great Britain has had enough of the other sort of policy which expresses itself in such schemes as the Twenty-One Demands. The denunciation of the treaty of alliance is the obvious opportunity, It is a chance to appeal to the Empire on the matter of the endorement of Japan's policy. If it will soften the blow to have the United States take steps at the same time to cancel the Lansing-Ishii Agreement by all means let it be done. If the whole affair will be raised from being a difference between allies to the dignity of an annoucement that has the approval of the whole English-speaking world let it be done. The world must be saved, if it can, from the consequences of continued Japanese military aggression in the Far East. Before the last war it was possible for intelligent men to look with leniency upon aggressive expansion and autocratic rule. We took the Emperor of Germany as an anachronism that was not without its humorous side. But now we know the danger that lies in just such military autocracy. If the denunciation of the Lansing-Ishii agreement will enable us to do our part, in friendship and justice to Japan and China, to bring home to Japan the world's disapproval of her policy in China by all means let it be done.

C. F. R.



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Silver Dollars Replacing Gold Roubles in Harbin

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

NEARLY $10,000,000 in silver and silver notes are in circulation in Harbin where gold roubles and rouble notes were once predominant. Both Russian and Chinese merchants are now using Chinese currency in their transaction of business. Peiyang and Yuan Shih-kai dollars are found everywhere. Dollar notes of the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and other Chinese banks are much in evidence. Chinese cent notes are being circulated on the market in large quantities for small exchange.

A year and a half ago Chinese bank notes were practically unknown here. Through the efforts of the late Dr. Jieme Tien-yu, the first Chinese representative of the Inter-Allied Technical Board, created to look after the economical interests of the Chinese Eastern and the Siberian Railways, and Dr. Strong Yen, Dr. C. C. Wang and C. S. Liu, his successors, they had been gradually introduced into Harbin, which, though situated in Chinese territory, is a Russian outpost town to all intents and purposes. Today they are occupying a strong position in the monetary market of the place and are likely to remain indefinitely and permanently.

All classes of the Russians have lost complete confidence in rouble notes and at the same time are well aware of the fact that only a small quantity of gold roubles exists—far from sufficient for circulation. The writer has tried hard to purchase some Russian coins for a souvenir, but nowhere could he get them. His laborious quest for actual roubles had to be given up in disappointment.

The rouble note has become almost valueless and is no longer employed as the medium of exchange, The gold rouble is in a no better position. In spite of this, it is being retained by the Chinese Eastern Railway as a medium, and all calculations and accountings are made in the term of the gold roubles although actual transactions, both payments and receipts, are done in silver. The commercial department of the railway issues every day the rate of exchange between the gold rouble and the silver dollar which is arbitrarily made. The Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria is the only organization which still recognizes the gold rouble as legal tender.

As the gold rouble itself is not current, the Japanese yen, another form of gold currency, is being introduced into Harbin as a substitute. If the Chinese Eastern Railway still maintains the policy of retaining the gold standard and using silver dollars, which is having an undesirable effect on the circulation of the national coinage of China, the Japanese yen may soon monopolize the money market, and a stronger Japanese bolt may be placed across the already closed door of Manchuria.

Knowing that the Japanese yen has found an easy access to Harbin, most of the Russian railway employers are in favor of the change of the gold standard into the silver standard, which is profitable to them now and will be more so in the future. The board of directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway, five of whom are Russians, some time ago voted for the adoption of the silver standard by the railway. The Inter-Allied Technical Board, however, voted against it. Most of the members of the board are from America and Europe, and are naturally holding steadfast to the superiority of the gold standard.

The board was none too enthusiastic over the introduction of silver notes into Harbin and along the region of the railway two years ago. It did all it could to discourage the attempt, but Chinese perseverance finally triumphed. In August of 1919, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications proposed the issue of notes in Harbin and asked the Chinese Eastern Railway to use them. The technical board, after having taken much trouble in ascertaining the amount of silver dollars of the two banks in circulation in North Manchuria, refused to grant the sanction sought on the ground that it had not sufficient information on their financial standing, and that their notes might not be accepted by the public.

The two Chinese banks issued bank notes nevertheless. Their notes were circulated broadcast and accepted by all classes in the community. The railway persistently adhered to its former view. Confidence shown by the public in the notes afforded no justification for the stand taken by the board. In March of 1920, seven months after the circulation of the bank-notes, the Chinese Eastern Railway was forced to accept them. It was at the time when the Romanoff notes were eliminated because of their unusual depreciation of value, that the dollar had already been adopted by the Chinese community in Harbin as a basis for business transaction, and the notes of the two banks were found everywhere in North Manchuria.

It was not until then that the Technical Board approved of the acceptance by the Chinese Eastern Railway of the notes of the two Chinese banks under restriction. The restriction was to the effect that the total holding of Chinese dollar notes by the railway in its treasury should not exceed the amount of the loan of $2,000,000 made by the two banks in the autumn of 1919 and that in the event of the holding exceeding that amount, the railway should cash the notes in excess of it. In February of 1921, the Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces in Harbin asked the railway to accept its notes. The Technical Board granted the permission on the condition that its bank notes should be redeemable by the other two Chinese banks whenever it were found necessary. In other words, the board made these three Chinese banks responsible to each other jointly for their note-issue.

Against the attitude of the Technical Board, the Chinese bankers in Harbin have much to complain. They say that the board has been too friendly to the foreign banks in Harbin as it has been too unfriendly to the Chinese banks. They take the Russo-Asiatic Bank for an illustration. It was the first foreign bank to which the Chinese Eastern Railway consented its silver dollar notes of the denominations of fifty, one hundred and five hundred. Its application was laid before the meeting of the board in April of 1921, at which the members decided that before they could grant the permission, three questions must first be answered, namely, whether the bank had the right to issue notes in Harbin, whether the railway acceptance of its notes had been approved by the board of directors of the railway, and whether the bank had proper security for its note-issue.

At subsequent meetings, the members of the board, with the exception of the Chinese, modified their own decision by waiving the first two conditions, giving as their reason for so doing the fact that the board had nothing to do with the political side of the matter and that the only thing which concerned the board was whether the bank had enough security for its notes. A lengthy discussion ensued, and the result was five members against one in faver of the Russo-Asiatic bank notes. This gives to the Chinese bankers an impression that each member of the Technical Board had his own national interests to serve and that the American, British, and Japanese banks were on the verge of issuing notes in Harbin.

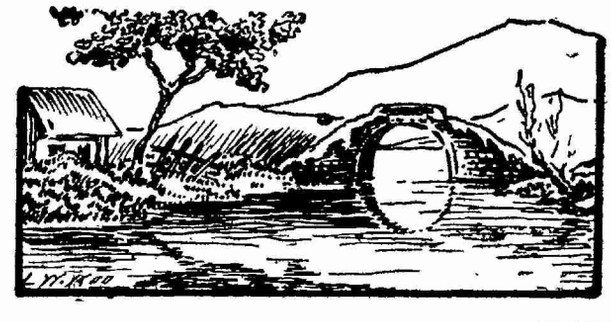
Last month, three weeks after the approval of the application of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, the International Banking Corporation requested the Technical Board for permission to recognize its notes of small denominations, namely, one, five and ten dollars, which it proposed to issue. The board complied with the request, but the bank subsequently withdrew its application on account of the refusal of the American government to sanction it. In the early part of this month, the Yokohama Specie Bank approached the railway with the request for the acceptance of its notes. The board granted the application.

Further unfairness on the part of the Technical Board has been pointed out by several leading Chinese bankers here. They state that in the case of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, the board allowed the railway to accept its notes, regardless of whether they would be accepted by the public, and that it did not lay any restriction on the amount of the notes to be held by the railway. In the case of the Chinese banks, the board restricted the railway to hold Chinese notes to the amount of $2,000,000 and no more. The board allowed the International Banking Corporation to issue notes without making any investigation as to its financial standing because, as its members said, the bank was a big bank and must be sound financially. With regard to the Yokohama Specie Bank, the board did not even ask how large an amount of notes it was going to issue. But in the matter of the Chinese banks, it requires them to inform the railway of new issues from time to time.

The Chinese bankers contend that the issue of notes by the foreign banks without the consent of the Chinese government is illegal inasmuch as Harbin is no longer a treaty port, and is temporarily administered by the Chinese. They are urging the government at Peking to make the matter a subject of diplomatic correspondence with the foreign legations, and to issue an order declaring that these foreign notes in Harbin have not received its approval and that the people have to accept them at their own risk.

Aside from the controversial aspect of the case, silver dollars and dollar notes, it may be noted, have replaced the gold roubles. They are the only medium of exchange in Harbin and the neighboring cities. For the privilege of issuing silver dollar notes, several foreign banks are competing with each other. Even the Russo-Asiatic Bank, a semi-Russian financial institution, has recognized the need of circulating them on the market here and was the first foreign bank to issue them. The gold rouble as the medium of exchange in Harbin is a thing of the past. It will disappear together as soon as the Technical Board withdraws its support.

Harbin, June 15th.



American Returned Students and the Chinese Eastern Railway

OUT here in Harbin, a score of young Chinese who received their technical training in the United States of America, amidst international politics and intrigues have been successfully taking care of the interests of this country in the Chinese Eastern Railway during the last two years. Little has been known of how they have been patriotically laboring in the dust-laden town and along the railway, over 1,300 miles long, where life is hard and opportunities for social diversions are few.

These defenders of the Chinese rights are finding their Russian colleagues none too friendly, and their inability to speak the Russian language is a hindrance to mutual understandings. They are, however, endeavoring to remedy the defect by learning the language. It is not an easy matter to pick up a new foreign language readily, but encouragements are not lacking. C. S. Liu, acting Chinese representative on the Inter-Allied Technical Board, has been trying to obtain an appropriation from the Ministry of Communications to engage several Russian teachers to teach that language those who are working under him.

Those Russians in the railway service who can speak English have learned to like their Chinese colleagues. A friendly feeling has sprung into existence between them. Unfortunately, the Russians who are directing the policy of the Eastern Railway, are dispensing with the services of those who can speak English although the employment of a few English speaking Russians in each railway department has been the policy in the past. The Chinese railway men express the hope that their authorities would take action to stop this deliberate attempt to create misunderstandings.

The Chinese interests in the Eastern Railway, which are now being looked after by returned students from America, are immense. The railway travels entirely through Chinese territory—the richest in China. More than twenty years ago, the Chinese government contributed Tls. 5,000,000 towards the construction of it. Last year the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications made a loan of one million and a half to prevent its insolvency. If the value of the land used for the line were considered, it would amount to hundreds of millions of dollars.

Three thousand Chinese mechanical laborers, and 900 Chinese track laborers are being employed on the Chinese Eastern, upon which an equal number of Russian mechanical laborers are working, although there are only 300 Russian track men. The administration of the railway is in the hands of more than 2,000 Russians working in the impressive stone building at Harbin. Scattered among them are more twenty Chinese railway experts, who have been equipped with the most modern technical training, assisted by ten interpreters and ten clerks. They are doing their best to hold the Russians to the letter and spirit of the new agreement made between the Chinese government and the Russo-Asiatic Bank in the spring of 1921.

Under the leadership of Mr. Liu, a veteran railwayman, who knows the ins and outs of the railway administration, and who was responsible for the negotiation of the new agreement in Peking, the foreign educated Chinese are able to command respect of the Russians more than although their task is a difficult one.

In the office of the Chinese representative on the Inter-Allied Technical Board, he has T. W.Tu., C. E. '09 from Illinois University, as his technical secretary. Mr. Tu has been in Harbin for the last two years, and has picked up sufficient Russian to converse. He has penetrated far into Siberia and learned the Russian way of thinking and reasoning.

Representative Liu's English secretary is Dr. S, Y. Hsu, Ph. D. from Illinois. Then there are eight Chinese railway inspectors on the Inter-Allied Technical Board. They are: C.K. Chow, an old Yale man, as chief transportation inspector, Y.H. Niu, B. S. from Illinois as chief mechanical inspector; H. Shan, M. E. from Cornell; W. Y. Chiu, M. E. from Cornell, R. S. Sze, M. E. from Cornell; W. Kong, Ph. B. from Yale; T. S. Hu, Purdue; F. S. Chen, M. E. from Cornell; and C. S. Loo from London as mechanical inspectors. On the Chinese Eastern Railway itself, T. L. Koo, M. A. from Illinois. is assisant chief of accounts, Y. H. Niu, also Illinois. is assistant chief mechanical engineer; T. W. Tu is assistant chief engineer, and there is a Chinesee assistant general manager. Dr. H. Y. Ho, J. D. from Chicago, is secretary to the assistant general manager H. Wang C. E. from Cornell, is secretary to the assistant chief Engineer. C. H, Wang, a Yale man, is secretary to the assistant chief of the transportation department H. C. Wang, a Massachusetts Tech man, is secretary to the assistant chief of the mechanical department and H. Sun, from Yale, is secretary to the assistant chief of the accounts department.

The Chinese military men are playing an equally important part in the safeguarding of the Chinese interest in the railway. Four mixed brigades or about 36,000 soldiers, under the command of General Chang Hua-Ying a progressive are patrolling the line from Manchuli to Pogranichnaya and from Harbin to Manchuli, having been supplied by the Three Eastern Provinces. They have been accountable for the existence of order in Harbin and along the railway. They have fought with the *Hunghutze* and established their absolute authority of control in the region which is rough and uncivilized. Had it not been for the presence of Chinese troops in North Manchuria, there would have been endless toubles between the old and the new Russian parties.

The Chinese soldiers have saved the lives of members of the old party by excluding Bolsheviks from the zone of the Chinese Eastern, and at the same time have accorded protection to those Russians who have a Socialistic tendency by preventing the admission of Semenoff and his crowd. Followers of the new and the old parties have thus been enabled to exist and live in peace. Otherwise they would have killed each other, and Harbin might have been turned into a battlefield.

With the assistance of the Chinese troops, the Chinese Eastern Railway has been put on a sound business basis and all Russian politics have been temporally removed. During the political upheavel around Manchuria, the operation of the railway was not interrupted. Since the railway has been guarded by the Chinese soldiers not an inch of the rail has been broken. The Bolsheviks, who tried to interfere with the working of the railway in the autumn of 1918, were driven away by the Chinese soldiers, and the followers of Semenoff, who attempted to do the same thing in the early part of 1920, were kept off in a similar impartial spirit.

Such has been the valuable service rendered to the Chinese Eastern Railway by the Chinese army, which has been entirely supported by the Chinese government, although the railway gets the benefit out of it. Notwithstanding this, there has been

some misunderstanding between the Chinese military and the railway authorities. Charges are constantly preferred by the Russian railway men against the interference of the Chinese troops in the operation of the line. They include soldiers traveling without tickets, their transportation of goods without documents, their assault of railway employes, the holding up of trains which causes delays, and the despatching of trains by force. which exposes the public to accidents.

Upon investigation it has been found that these charges have always been exaggerated and they contain but little truth. It has been alleged that the Russian railway agents have been instructed to exaggerate such charges with the intention of compelling the Chinese to withdraw the nations troops from the railway and to replace them by the old Russian railway guards, who were disbanded in March of 1920. Monarchists are still found among the Russsian railway employes who are trying to further this monarchical interests.

The Chinese troops have much to complain of. They are not being properly treated by the Russian railway employes, who refuse to give them adequate service, or intentionally delay their movements. General Chang's train, on one occasion, was purposely delayed for two hours without good reason although he was on the way together with his troops to a place where his presence was necessary in order to restore order. Had General Chang been less patient, he might have considered the action of the railway authorities as an attempt to interfere with his military movements and punished them according to martial law.

On the other hand the Technical Board has much to say against the Chinese troops. Its complaint, acccording to the Chinese command, is due to a misunderstanding of the status of the Chinese troops. The Chinese authorities hold the view that the Chinese troops are in Harbin and along the railway to maintain order in the place of the original Russian railway guards. and that they had taken over the patrol duty before the organization of the Technical Board and that their status was different from the status of the Allied troops to Siberia in 1919 and that therefore many of the regulations imposed upon the Allied troops were not applicable to the Chinese troops. In spite of this, the Technical Board has been endeavoring to apply to the Chinese soldiers all the rules and regulations made by the Inter-Allied Railway Committee. Here lies the difference of views, which has caused much friction between the Chinese military and the railway authorities. A clear understanding of the question will result in smooth working and better cooperation.

The Chinese authorities are partly to blame for this misunderstanding. At the time when the assignment of the Allied troops to the different sections of the railway for protection, they should have made it known that the Chinese troops were not a part of the Allied troops. The Chinese authorities replied that such an announcement was unnecessary in view of the fact that the Chinese troops had been there long before the appearance of the Allied troops and that it was understood that they were there to guard the railway in Chinese territory and were thus different from the alien troops.

The time appears to be overdue for the Chinese command to give some publicity to what it has been doing in the interest of the railway—a work which has never been appreciated either by the Russian railway authorities or the Technical Board. Their lack of appreciation is clearly shown in their intention to stop payments to more than 600 Russian policemen taken over by the Chinese and now in Chinese uniform. These Russian policemen, like the Chinese troops, are guarding the railway, and it is unreasonable to advocate that they should be paid by the Chinese.

Hitherto the Chinese military people, who are the custodians of peace and order in the region of the Chinese Eastern Railway, have been reluctant in making complaints against what they consider unfair treatment. In consequence, the members of the Technical Board take it for granted that the Chinese soldiers are always in the wrong although there may be two sides to a question. Conversations with the Chinese commanders show that they have grievances to redress, far more serious than the complaints made by the railway people through the Technical Board. Why not have these grievances made public? And why not change the attitude of passive resistence into one of frankness and outspokeness? China has been generally misunderstood by foreigners because her people are too reticent in speaking out their thoughts and in advertising themselves.

H. K. T.

Harbin, June 10th.

Chinese Militarism and the People

BY PETER S. JOWE

THAT the Chinese people, unduly known by the world, for their patience have been within recent years sorely and unjustifiably taxed by their unscrupulous military chieftains is a fact which both the Chinese people themselves and their well-wishers resent and can most easily vouch for, with an abundance of strong evidence and arguments. The mass of evidence for the above statement has been increasing rapidly from the birth of the Republic until today when the people, struggling for daily bread in face of adversities, political disturbances, worldly unrest, business depression, the high cost of living, and various other disasters, are compelled to feed with the meagre fruits of their hard labor legions of so-called soldiers, who are much too strong for the people, but of no importance for national defence.

The most conspicuous ground for grievance against the wrongs done the Chinese people by their military lords and their hordes of soldiers lies not so much in the heavy taxes levied, nor in the numerous ramifications of taxation, but in the way the people are renumerated for what they pay in form of taxes. It is but simple truth that a nation must have taxes in order to exist. But in any government worthy of the name, the people must be given an opportunity to enjoy life, without which the people are perfectly justified to work for a change of government. The Chinese people, however, have been carrying on a government not that they may be protected or their rights safeguarded thereunder, but that their militarists and wasteful soldiers may live. The government exists apparently not to look after the welfare of its people, but on the contrary only for somebody to manipulate it for self-aggrandizement and personal gain. The men in government services are shamefully dishonest and incredibly rapacious. The people left at their mercy, therefore, are doomed to a miserable fate.

The republican history of China of nine years and a half is nothing but a mere collection of dark chapters strewn with stories of two distinct natures. The first kind concern those who, by the

abuse of their power and positions, are sending the nation on the downward path to perdition by their scandulous corruption. The others are those of steady progress made by the constructive elements of China, the people, along various lines. The splendid start being made by Chinese in industrial, commercial and educational works would eventually lead the nation to prosperity and real strength, if only such worthy efforts of the people were unhampered by their militarists, not to speak of official encouragement.

The destructive militarists of China, as written in the foregoing paragraph, form the obstacles to progress in China. Time and again fine talk of important undertakings, which when realized would never fail to benefit the country, is employed by militarists, and those civil officials under their control, to advance their own selfish interests. If a stranger unfamiliar with affairs in China peruses some days' Chinese newspapers, he will notice numerous reports concerning government or official undertakings of a most commendable nature, and surely will be delighted to know that China is soon to be given a rebirth by her officials. As a matter of fact, any well informed man in China can testify to the insincerity of Chinese officials in general in working for the good of the people. What they care for and are ever after is power and gain, their heads being too overworked to mind the people.

Conferences are held everywhere in the country by militarists to discuss how they can best advance their interests and combat their opposing parties. Delegates and representatives are exchanged between Tuchuns, the supreme beings of the hour in China, to consult with one another for the deposing of one and the installing another in official posts and ways and means therefor. Schemes for seizing power and supremacy, for intriguing against political opponents, and for getting wealth are constantly whirling in the heads of militarists every hour of the day. But has any current writer so far recorded a conference or meeting of militarists to discuss how to benefit the people with a tenth of a percent of their ill-gotten wealth?

As the Chinese are patient enough to let this state of things continue, the officials and militarists are really fortunate to have such a nice people to work on. They should then give the people a free hand, if they are too busy to care for their well-being, to care for it themselves. The people should be allowed an opportunity, in their peaceful pursuits of making a living, to take care of themselves. But one knows even this much is denied the heavily burdened people.

The recent mutinies at Ichang, Shayang and Wuchang are examples of the horrible sufferings at the hands of soldiers whom they feed. To those familiar with Chinese history there is no better way of describing them than by likening them to similar events of the troublous times of the Taiping Rebellion. Others may gain an idea of these outrages when they take into consideration that not one house of any value at all escaped looting during the mutinies. The three mutinies occurred within five days of one another. The Ichang garrison broke out in the evening of June 4, while those at Wuchang and Shayang mutinied simultaneously on June 8.

The Ichang mutiny occurred only six months after a similar outbreak had befallen that city last December. It is a curious coincidence that this mutiny occurred just at the time when negotiations were being opened at Hankow by the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs with the various consuls concerned on the matter of paying indemnities to those nations whose nationals suffered damages last December. An unexpected telegram came in from Ichang on Sunday, June 5, reporting the burning and looting of Ichang. The Robert Dollar Company, The Bank of China, Arnhold Brothers and Company, Burin Company, Nishin Kisen Kaisha, and some other foreign interests all suffered losses for the second time. The city of Ichang was also burned down again. However prosperous the city may be, it is impossible to believe that Ichang had recuperated when it was paid this second visit by looting soldiers.

One can easily imagine the unspeakable sufferings of the Ichang residents, who were stripped of their wealth twice within six months time. In the first mutiny, they were robbed of all their movable property; their houses were burned to ashes with the contents seized by soldiers. Judging from conditions in China, it takes at least ten years for an average Chinese family to recover its former affluence or state after it has been completely destroyed. With their occupations stopped, houses destroyed, clothes and other belongings taken completely away and all resources removed, the people are bound to undergo a painful process of recovering their former status in society, and their struggle for a living is no doubt miserable beyond our power of imagination,

Great as are the damages done to Ichang inhabitants by the double looting and burning, the outrages committed against Wuchang people this time in loss of life and physical violence are far more provoking. There were losses of lives and atrocities in the Ichang mutinies, but in the Wuchang incident the extremely relentless and atrocious looters behaved themselves in a way paralleled only by the rioters of the Taiping Rebellion. The savage monner in which the people were handled by the ungrateful soldiers points directly to the fact that the Chinese government is not for those who pay for it to live under, but for those who live upon it. All Chinese therefore, should take to heart the hard lesson that if they continue to pay for and keep up a government of militarists ever ready to fight no one but themselves, it will not be long before people all over the country suffer the lot befalling the unfortunate people of Ichang and Wuchang, and perhaps in a much more intense degree.

Stories of atrocities in Wuchang are many and varied, but all are extremely cruel and pathetic. In a Chinese pie shop, the keeper was stabbed in the breast by a soldier, who made away with all the money in his house, about $1.60 in copper coins. He was lying half dead on the ground, when a second looter approached his house. On being told that the house had been plundered once before and that nothing was left for newcomer, this soldier at once shot the dying man and hastened away. At another house, a pregnant woman, who was soon to give birth to a child, was killed by soldiers in her efforts to protect her house. In still another family, a boy of about seven years old scolded the intruders in a boyish spirit, the latter immediately seized him and beheaded him. Scores of other people either died or are suffering from wounds from guns or bayonets. To avoid molestation, many girls and young women either hanged themselves or drowned themselves in the wells. Briefly, all those who offered resistance to the visitors were attacked with bayonets. The mutiny left so many bereaved and looted families and so many shops in such a miserable condition, that the next day the Tuchun's yamen was hemmed in on all sides by sufferers who, each with a burning stick of incense,

shedding tears knelt down before the yamen asking the Tuchun for relief.

Hankow, while spared thus far of looting and burning, is by no means in an easy state. The people here, in the face of grave danger and dire calamity, overhanging, were held in a breathless suspense for several days fearing a repetition of the Wuchang tragedy. On being informed that unless the soldiers in Hankow were kept loyal by some cash, the fate of Hankow was still uncertain, the Hankow Chamber of Commerce, at a mass meeting of representatives of all circles of townspeople, promised the officials representative to pay $100,000 on that same day, if such could keep the soldiers from running rampant. The sum was duly paid through the Hankow Chinese Bankers Association to be repaid to the latter later by taxation on land and house properties in Hankow. In addition, approximately 3,000 catties of meat were presented to Hankow soldiers on the eve of the Dragon Boat Festival, June 10, by the Chamber of Commerce. The scare even now is not over, and Hankow's fate is hanging in the balance. It is feared that $100,000 and the other $300,000 promised and not yet paid will be able to keep the soldiers faithful only for a short span, they being always on the alert to avail themselves of any opportunity to get rich quick.

The affairs of Ichang and Wuchang only represent the outrages of a more violent character, while minor mutinies, like the one at Shayang, are too numerous to be enumerated and occur too frequently to be remembered. The writer remembers a few weeks in last January when eight cases of looting and mutiny occurred in Hupeh province, and all of these were later corroborated by reliable newspaper reports. Lesser mutinies and lootings are too common to be worthy of consideration, but the terrible sufferings resulting therefrom are not to be overlooked.

There is among others one more by-product of looting soldiery, namely, the paralyzed trade and stagnated industrial progress. When it is considered that depression and absence of business spells lasting pain to people at large, it is by no means a less weighty problem. Those who have been in the interior of China for the past few years can tell the general source of suffering to people at large. Fighting between militarists in Hunan has hampered trade in that province to such an extent that one wonders how long it will take Hunan to regain her former prosperity. After each political upheaval, business is bound to slacken off, and in consequence thereof, the people suffer.

But today it seems likely the super-Tuchuns are to be given freedom to continue on their reckless course. If they are to be checked in their mad rush for riches and power, the task devolves on the Chinese people themselves. If the people mean to tolerate military and tyrannical rule, they will find they will be disabled for further toleration. However, if by this time the people are awakened to the necessity of working out a more stable and protective government to take the place of the present militaristic form, which is absolutely and hopelessly unfit for the land, there is yet ample time in which to do so. They have first of all to develop an effective press capable of guiding a constructive public opinion and of holding within bounds the avaricious militarists. In case the force of press fails to bring the militarists on track, the people must fight with desperate efforts to overthrow the government by refusing government taxations.

Hankow, June 12, 1921.

Who's Who in China

C. S. Liu, Vice-President of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

(劉景山字竹君)

C. S. Liu, newly appointed vice-president of the Chinese Eastern Railway, was born in Tientsin, Chihli, in 1882. Concurrently he was appointed in May councillor of the Ministry of Communications. The consensus of opinion is that Mr. Liu is deserving the high honor.

He studied at Putung School, Tientsin, between 1901 and 1902, at the Tientsin High School between 1902 and 1903; at Peiyang University between 1903 and 1905. In July of 1905 he went to America as a government student to obtain a higher education.

While in America he studied political economy at the University of Pennsylvania between 1905 and 1910. In 1909 he received the degree of B. S., and in 1910 the degree of M. A. He returned to China in August of 1910.

In 1912 he was appointed auditor of the Kiangsu Bank, Shanghai. Shortly afterwards he became professor of the Commercial College in Tientsin. In 1913 he was delegated to survey the famine districts in Anhwei together with C. D. Jameson, engineering representative of the American Red Cross.

Later he became chief of the foreign affairs department in the office of the Customs Superintendent in Chefoo. After his resignation from this post he was appointed a member of the Commission on the Unification of Railway Accounts and Statistics. On August 19, 1914 Mr. Liu was promoted to be assistant chief of the audit and accounts division of the accounts department of the Ministry of Communications.

On September 10, he received the Seventh Class Chiao Ho decoration. Two months later he became technical expert in the Ministry. On August 14, 1915 Mr. Liu was given the official appointment of

junior secretary. The following day he was made chief of the audit and accounts division of the Postal Department.

On September 30, he was transferred to be a member of the central auditing division of the Ministry of Communications. On July 25, 1917 he was appointed chief of the audit and accounts division of the Railway Department. On September 8, he became a member of the Commission for Study of the Railway Administration, On November 22, he was appointed a member of the Commission on the Codification of Railway regulations and rules.

On November 27, Mr. Liu was appointed chief of the accounts section of the same Commission. On May 31, 1918 he became chairman of the Traffic Conference. On June 18, he was transferred to be chief of the traffic division of the Railway Department, and concurrently acted as chief of the audit and accounts division of the same department.

August 23, he became chief of the general affairs division of the Through Traffic Administration. September 9, he was given the appointment grade, which was a high honor. November 22, he was appointed chief of the traffic division of the Railway Technical Commission and on December 18, was appointed vice-chairman of the Standing Committee on the Unification of Railway Accounts and Statistics.

January 16, 1919 he was transferred back to be chief of the audit and accounts division of the Railway Department. He was specially praised by the Prime Minister for his services in connection with the codification of railway regulations and rules.

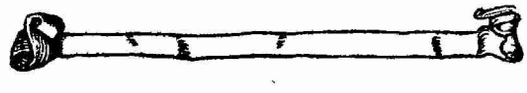
August 17, 1920 he was again made chief of the traffic division of the Railway Department and on the same day was appointed to act concurrently as chief of the audit and accounts division, co-director of the Through Traffic Administration, chief of the Bureau on the Chinese Eastern Railway Affairs in the Ministry. In the same month he became a member of the Commission in International Transit.

November 22, he became a member of the Finance Conference to consider railway finances. December 1, he was appointed vice-chairman of the Commission on the Chinese Eastern Railway. December 20, he was appointed to assist in the establishment of the University of Communications.

February 23, 1921 he was appointed chairman of the Committee on Through Traffic and on February 25, he became a member of the Commission for the Study of Railway Lines for the Whole of China. March 2, he was appointed chief accountant of the Peking-Hankow Railway Administration and on May 11, he became a member of the Commission for the Improvement of Documents and Official Procedures. May 18, he was appointed Councillor of the Ministry of Communications.

His subseguent appointment as vice-president of the Chinese Eastern Railwry constitutes a fitting recognition of his services rendered last winter in connection with the negotiations of a new agreement concerning the Chinese Eastern Railway. Mr. Liu as Chief of the Bureau on the Chinese Eastern Railwiy Affairs did much in making the signing of the new agreement possible.

For the last seven years, Mr. Liu has received a number of government decorations including the Third Class Chia Ho and the Third Class Wen Hu.



American Chamber of Commerce Holds Annual Meeting

V. G. Lyman, of the Standard Oil Company of New York, was elected president of the American Chamber of Commerce of China at the annual meeting held at the American Club, Shanghai, on Wednesday night, June 22. Other offices elected were: J. Harold Dollar, The Robert Dollar, Company, vice-president; J. B. Powell, *The Weekly Review of the Far East* honorary secretary; James S. Dolan, China and Java Export Company, treasurer. The members of the executive committee for 1921-22 are: H. H. Arnold, Anderson Meyer and Company; T. E. Doremus, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Export Company; J. Eichwald, The Koster Company; W. I. Eisler; The American Bureau of Shipping; B. C. Haile, The Pacific Mail S. S. Company; C L. Seitz, The China Pacific Company; F. R. Sites, U. S. Steel Products Company; R. Weusthoff, Asia Banking Corporation; Paul Page Whitham, The Foundation Company; J. S. Dolan, J. Harold Dollar, V. G. Lyman.

H. H. Arnold, the retiring president, gave the annual report of the chamber. C. L. Seitz presented the standing of the Shanghai American School. A motion to change the name of the chamber by committing the words "of China" and substituting the words "of Shanghai" was tabled.

The annual report of the president follows:

American business in China has experienced during the past year perhaps its most trying period, but this is typical of the business of all nationalities throughout the world. During the period of the war the demand for raw materials maintained business at its highest pitch and China played her part in meeting the demands upon her resources. However, with the cessation of hostilities came the reaction. There were no longer the vast markets of the world for manufactured articles and the manufacturer was overstocked with raw materials. As a result business became stagnant. But now that conditions are swinging back to normal, and especially with the exchange situation in China returning to its pre-war status and remaining for a considerable period without violent fluctuations as existed about a year ago, business men are facing the situation with sounder views.

The membership of the chamber today is 102 companies, 107 individuals and 97 non-resident firms or manufacturers in the United States, making a total of 306; during the year twenty-six firms have joined the chamber while fifteen have withdrawn from the China field.

During the year your committee has been engaged in the consideration of many and various questions affecting local business conditions as well as American business in China in general, and has always adhered to American principles in its deliberations and recommendations. The committee has worked in entire harmony with the chambers of commerce of other nationals in this city and has cooperated in every attempt put forth for the improvement of business conditions in China.

With the fall in exchange, the local Chinese piece goods dealers endeavored to effect cancellation of contracts on undelivered goods. This chamber did not favor the wholesale revocation of these contracts and recommended adherence to the "sanctity of the written contract." In some cases cancellation was accepted with compensation to the

manufacturer, while in other cases the goods arrived and had to be placed in storage. Stocks on hand although above normal in value are below normal in quantity but with the market improving they can be liquidated gradually but not without considerable loss. The piece goods sub-committee has been engaged in the preparation of a new form of contract which is considered acceptable to the Chinese guilds and will be submitted to local importers and to the manufacturers for final approval.

By far the most important activity of the committee during the year has been the Federal Incorporation Bill. In August of last year the committee entertained the Congressional party at that time visiting the Orient. The Federal Incorporation Bill was presented to the party in a most able manner by Mr. C. L. Seitz and each member returned to the United States with a much broader vision of business conditions in China and the need for legislation which would give American business an opportunity equal to that of other nationals. An official conference was held two days later with Congressman Dyer, chairman of the special judiciary committee of the House of Representatives, and each member of our committee was given the opportunity of presenting to Mr. Dyer his views relative to the necessity for the enactment of the Federal Incorporation bill. The hearings were taken stenographically and were later forwarded to Mr. Dyer to be printed and submitted to committees in Congress.

At the National Foreign Trade Convention in San Francisco last year, the delegation from this chamber, of which Mr. A. R. Hager was chairman, did admirable work in arousing interest in the bill and the convention officially, in its "Final Declaration," endorsed the bill and urged its passage by Congress. The thanks of this chamber are due to Mr. Hager and his delegation for their work in securing the support of practically every delegate at the convention.

During the first part of the year Mr. C. L. Seitz spent considerable time in Washington, appearing before committees of both Houses on several occasion before a joint committee of both Houses. He gave them much valuable information, which they did not previously have, regarding business conditions in China. Much credit is due Mr. Seitz for the excellent work which he performed during his stay in Washington, as well as in other parts of the United States where he spoke to commercial organizations and to individuals urging the enactment of legislation for American business in China.

Mr. J. B. Powell, the honorary secretary of this chamber, is now in Washington, giving his own time while the chamber is defraying his expenses working with committees on the bill. Mr. Powell reached Washington the early part of the year and has been devoting his time with the committees of both houses, giving publicity to the bill through the press, by talks before commercial organizations at important centers and, in short, bending every effort to obtain the support of American business men in the United States. The thanks of this chamber are likewise due to Mr. Powell.

The Federal Incorporation bill was originally introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Dyer on July 11, 1919, as H. R. 7204. No action was taken by the House on this bill until the early part of this year. The bill passed the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress but the shortness of time prevented it being placed on the calendar of the Senate before adjournment. The bill was again introduced in the House during the special session called by the President and passed the House on April 28, 1921, being designated as H. R. 4810. The bill is now before the Senate committee. It is gratifying to note that President Harding has gone so far as to request the Senate to give this bill prior consideration. Secretary of State Hughes, in a letter to Congressman Dyer, wrote: "I beg to state that the Department has for some time advocated the enactment of Federal legislation which would regularize the formation of corporations in China, and is in sympathy with the general provisions of your bill," Secretary of Commerce Hoover, in a letter to Chairman Volstead of the House Judiciary Committee, stated, "I wish to add strong emphasis to the desirability of early consideration of House Bill 16,043 (now H. R. 4810) to authorize the incorporation of companies to promote trade in China, which was introduced by Mr. Dyer and passed the House at the last session but failed to reach the floor of the Senate. The matter is one of great importance to the preservation of the trade and investment of our nationals in China. The Act is intended to establish a Federal Incorporation law for local China business in such a manner as to give our citizens an equality of opportunity with other nationals." Secretary Hoover has also personally appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee urging the enactment of this bill.

With such support as this we have every reason to expect the early passage of the Federal Incorporation Bill.

Of great value to American business here has been the opening of an office of the American Commercial Attache in Shanghai. We have persisted in persuading the Department of Commerce to establish an office in Shanghai and since this has been accomplished progress is being made toward an intimate cooperation between the chamber and the Commercial Attache in a collective effort to obtain and

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disseminate information of value to the development of American trade and every member of the chamber is urged to give further assistance to this end.

It is planned to hold in Shanghai this fall a conference of all American chambers of commerce in China for considering business conditions in various parts of the country, thereby bringing all interests closer together for the study of questions affecting American business here.

The committee appreciates the cordial cooperation of the members during the past year, and we feel certain that you will continue to apply in your business dealings with all nationals those high ideals of American business which mean so much in maintaining our place in the commerce of the world.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

What Japan Thought in 1915 and 1916

From "The Japan Chronicle" (British)

The chorus of praise for the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which, during the past twelve months, has issued from the Japanese Press in successive bursts and with hardly a dissenting voice, indicates a very different attitude from that adopted five years ago. In September 1915, when the Germans were rapidly enveloping the Baltic provinces, when the Dardanelles had already cost Britain 85,000 casualties, when there had been six Zeppelin attacks on London in eight days, the Japanese Press was full of sneers and contempt for British naval and military achievement. This is how the *Yamato* viewed the situation:

"It should not be difficult for fair critics to admit that the essential element of the German superiority in the field lies in the sound, excellent, and noble ideals of the Teutons, inspired as they are with a positive and invincible spirit. In this respect they closely approach the Japanese people and their *bushido* spirit. Theirs is indeed something more than the *Yamato* spirit, since it is strengthened by profound philosophic conceptions. Herein, merely, ought to be sought the fundamental cause of German supremacy in the field. . . . Englishmen are a people who can be content with treating all things realistically. To them individualism is the pinnacle of philosophy. Seeing that the Japanese civilisation is fashioned after the German rather than the English model, why should the Japanese hesitate to admire and emulate Germany's strong points?"

The *Yamato's* pinnacle of philosophy is evidently to back the winning horse. At the same period the *Osaka Shimpo*, speaking of the indignation in America over the sinking without warning of the *Hesperian* and the loss of American life, said: "We wonder how the United States, which has been making gigantic profits selling munitions to the Allies, can make a fuss about the violation of neutrality by Germany in regard to this incident. It is as clear as day that the Americans will only poke their heads into a hornets' nest if they keep grumbling against Germany. . . . . We think Germany is quite justified. . . . The Americans apparently do not

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mind Germany killing one or two of their brethren so long as they can make money out of the conflict. Indeed, the Americans are just like the Chinese in this respect. . . . We feel obliged to take notice of it in view of the absurdity of dispatching to us a long cable over the matter while she does not intend a bit to fight."

Major Miwa at this period wrote disparagingly of the British troops, saying that a cup of wine for breakfast and many other luxuries had to be provided (only with very little fighting) in order to get men to join up—and this at a time when, by voluntary enlistment, Britain had already under arms a host greater than Japan's conscript army! He found the British soldier in the French trenches "enviable rather than admirable."

We will make a stride on to December, when everything was going worse than ever, and General Townshend had had to retreat from Bagdad to Kutel-amara. This was thought by Professor Tatede Tongo, of the Tokyo Imperial University, a favourable opportunity to discuss the subject of Alliances. In future, he says, alliances must have a broader and deeper meaning. Not only identity of interests, but identity of national ideals is necessary.

"It is doubtful whether the Anglo-Japanese Alliance can be continued for long. There are but few points of identity in the national ideals of Japan and England. Can such great, honourable national ideals as those held in Japan be found in England? Intelligent persons will be able to decide at once as to that. As the national ideal of England is individualism and selfishness, so the guiding principle of England in international dealings is also individualism and selfishness. Such nations as Japan and England can never continue long in alliance."

Dr. Tatede does not allow any mistake to be made as to his sentiment. He says: "Japan stands for loyalty and justice; Germany for loyalty and injustice; England for selfishness and disloyalty." England boasts of ultimate victory, while she is making no progress, he says. "The British are a race of 'long sleeves'" (effeminates). "Our country cannot afford to keep company with such a country as England. . . . Is it not time now to talk about separation?" He makes contemptuous references to General Barnardiston's troops at Tsingtau and refers to Japan's interests in China—too vast to leave room for British interference—and says alliances must not be made on flimsy grounds or for base motives.

In January 1916 we have an essay by a "certain General." This gentleman discourses at length on the superiority of everything German. Even in naval matters it is time, he considers, to abandon British tutelage and learn from Germany. Japan had thought Britain great, but her soldiers, unlike the frugal, hard-fighting Germans and Japanese are ease-loving and luxurious. Britain "does go to the help of her Allies, but never goes heart and soul into the business. Nay, there is even a tendency to aggravate the difficulty of an allied country in order to reap some benefit thereby." Considering Japan's attitude in the war this criticism displays a plentiful lack of a sense of humour though there is an abundance of malevolence. After describing the "anti-British undercurrent now becoming marked throughout the world," this gallant officer concludes: "In certain quarters there is a feeling in favour of cultivating friendship with Russia and from the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Setting apart the value of this theory, the growing anti-British feelings and corresponding

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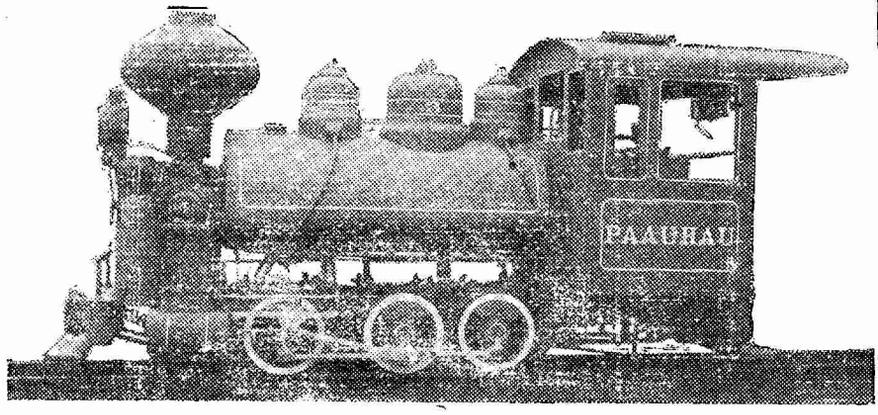

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growth of pro-German sentiments now observable in this country will probably demonstrate themselves in future international relations."

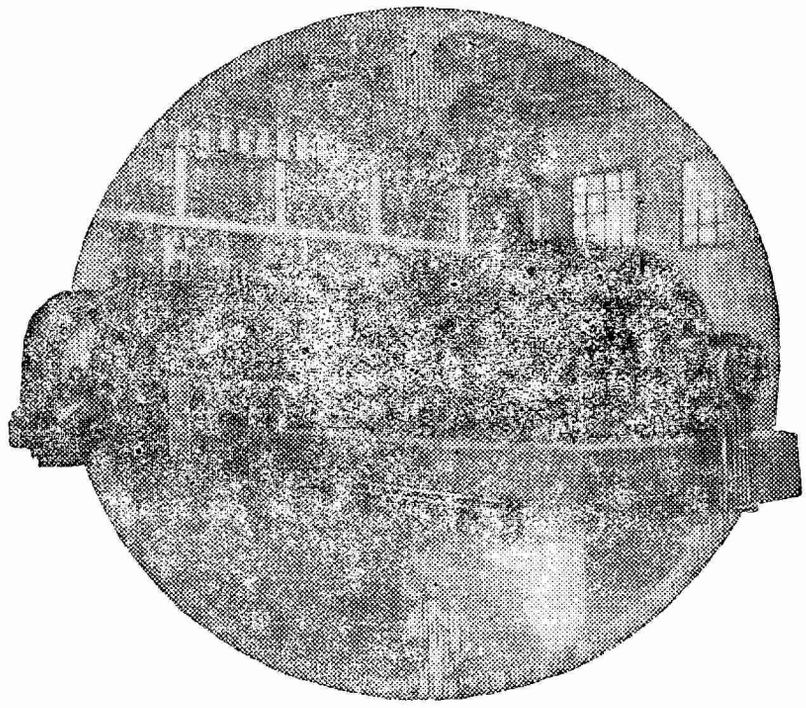
Incidentally at the period we find Mr. Takekoshi, a well-known author and journalist and a friend of Baron Goto, demonstrating that England has grown great through plunder and that Japan must do the same, a suitable opportunity having arisen of annexing Java and Sumatra.

Again we have the *Osaka Shimpo* forecasting that the war will end in a draw favourable to Germany; that Germany will take the lead in Europe, Teutonism become predominant in America, and at last, in this struggle for world-power come face to face with Japan—for which Japan must be prepared!

Then we have Mr. Kodera Kenkichi, member of the Diet for Hyogo, and friend of Viscount Kato. This gentleman discusses the value of the Alliance and finds it worthless after 1911. It is worthless because Japan has already got Korea, and because Britain has been able to absolve herself to the obligation to go to war with America for Japan's benefit through the conclusion of a general arbitration treaty. (Mr. Kodera was apparently unaware that the arbitration treaty had been rejected by the Senate, but he has justified in spite of himself by the device that has since been revealed whereby the "Peace Commission Treaty" was regarded as a treaty of arbitration.) Mr. Kodera dwells on the benefits the war has brought to Japan, the opportunity that this affords her of unifying Asia against Europe with herself at the head, and the trammels of the Alliance. He says:

"In China the British interfere with the development of Japanese interests in the name of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Other countries are also endeavouring to prevent the growth of intimacy between Japan and China as much as possible. China herself shows more inclination to listen to the counsel of these alleged friends than to the advice tendered by Japan (this within a few months of his friend Viscount Kato's Twenty One Demands). It behoves Japan therefore to break up this obstructionist policy before the relationship between Japan and China can be restored to a really intimate basis. From this point of view the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is more a harmful than a useful instrument. The indifferent position in which Japan finds herself in China is due not only to the strenuous efforts of the United States and Germany, but also to Great Britain's making use of the Alliance to Japan's detriment. . . . The time is now past when the Alliance can be of any use. Japan should therefore discontinue the Alliance once for all."

We could supplement these extracts with a great many more. The anti-British and scrap-the-Alliance campaign began in the *Yamato*, a paper of no particular account, but it spread until it involved the greater part of the Press, and all sorts of distinguished people contributed to it. Hardly a newspaper, and not a single Cabinet Minister or leading statesman, uttered a word in deprecation of this clamour for abandoning Britain in the darkest days of the war. There is to doubt that the agitation was used for diplomatic purposes. When the suitable time came (after months of unrestrained violence) Marquis Okuma said that this was improper, and it immediately ceased. In 1918, when the Germans made their great push in France, and the Allies, war-worn and growing short of men through their terrible casualties, seemed to be at their last extremity, the question was again raised of sending Japanese troops to France. It was



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deprecated on all hands. One argument was that Allies were not fit company for Japanese heroes. The more practical argument was that Japan should wait until Britain was in much greater extremities, and then she would ask Japan "with all sincerity" for help. Happily it never came to that.

That above extracts are given for the sake of the contrast they offer to the present demand for a renewal of the Alliance. Even the *Yamato* has changed its mind, and the bellicose Professors are silent. Why has this change come about? Is it not merely that it has been found that Japan did back the right horse after all? Such alliances as the Anglo-Japanese only have one use—that of joining forces against a possible enemy. It may be a joining only of diplomatic forces, but diplomatists know how to provide reasons for the invocation of armed forces. And there is only one possible enemy.

The *Mainichi* says that quite recently the Japanese government received overtures from the British government that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance should be left intact for another year, with a view to conducting all the necessary negotiations for its revision during the interval. The Osaka journal interprets this move on the part of the British government as showing its desire to give due thought to the view of the United States towards the question of the renewal of the Alliance, before committing itself to any definite line of policy. The new American Administration has been in office only for a few months, and it is not yet quite clear to what extent the foreign policy of the Wilson government will undergo a change under the present regime; and the British government presumably thinks that the renewal of the Alliance can very well be postponed for another year, at the end of which it is hoped the policy of the American government will have been definitely established.

Mei Lang Fang to Visit America

Mei Lang Fang, the most famous of Chinese actors, is planning on making a visit to America. Mei Lang Fang is a man who plays only women's roles in China. Except in a few seaport towns, men and women do not play in the same companies and there are very few Chinese women actresses in China. Some companies are all men and some are all women, but Mei Lang Fang plays women parts just as boys in Shakespeare's time played Portia and Lady MacBeth.

According to an article by Norman Hapgood, given to the *Washington Post* last month which appears in part below much will be gained from the Chinese plays to be staged in the States.

This week and last (May 18,) have been featured in Washington by Chinese, plays given for the relief of the Chinese famine sufferers. One play, Mui Lan, or the Chinese Joan of Arc, was given by the same cast of Chinese college students who gave it in New York.

I was carried back to my days as a dramatic critic, and wished its sense of beauty and its instinct for symbolism might be seen in every city in our land. Chinese culture has much to tell the world.

The Chinese are thinking about us these days, much more than we are thinking about them. They do not know what they are going to do about their world-politics and we are a big factor in their calcula-

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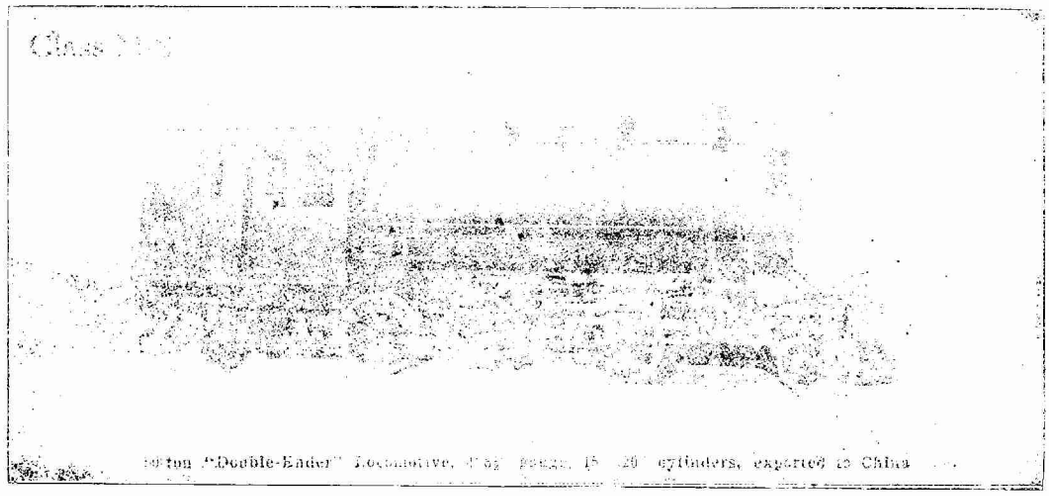

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tions. It would be convenient for them if they could know by June 20.

On that day the Imperial Conference of the British Empire will begin in London. One big question to be decided there is whether the treaty between Great Britain and Japan, which expires in July, shall be renewed.

Some people think that Japan's hold on the Shantung province is settled. On the contrary, it is no stronger than it was before the war with Germany.

China refused to ratify the treaty with Germany. She got into the League of Nations by ratifying the treaty with Austria. She is already one of the seven nations forming the council, or real governing body of the league.

She is taking advantage of her turn on the council to drive in her position about Shantung. The Japanese have nothing but a slight military occupation, a mere guard along the railroad, and a thin one at that. China's interest in the June meeting is to prevent Japan's hold from being strengthened by a new alliance with England.

She will have powerful allies. They will be the two great English-speaking, self-governing dominions, Canada and Australia. They will fight for one principle as soon as they reach England. They will insist that any treaty that is made shall be made subject to ratification by the dominions. Then they will ratify it,

One other thing the Chinese statesmen have to rely on. They will convey clearly to the British that their eyes are on Russia. They observe that the Soviet government has entirely upset the situation in Persia and in Afghanistan.

It has astonished the people of Asia by telling them that there is no reason why they should be preyed upon. It has cancelled one-sided old treaties, given up unfair debts and made Asia sit up and think.

The Imperial Conference will therefore be faced with the idea that unless it takes a sympathetic view of China's desire to be free from Japanese control, or any other foreign control, China will take an increasing interest in Soviet relations. She has taken steps already to initiate negotiations with Moscow should the doings in London be unsatisfactory to her.

I do not know how much about these currents is known by our statesmen in Washington. There is a striking amount of wire pulling about the appointments to Tokyo and Peking.

There was rowing about Richard Washburn Child going to Tokyo. There was rowing about Jacob Gould Schurman going to China. David Jayne Hill was led to "decline" to go to Tokyo. It is all very hot, but I doubt if some of the currents are understood.

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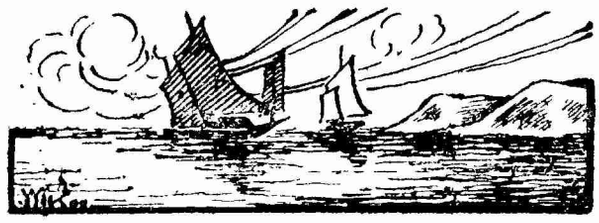

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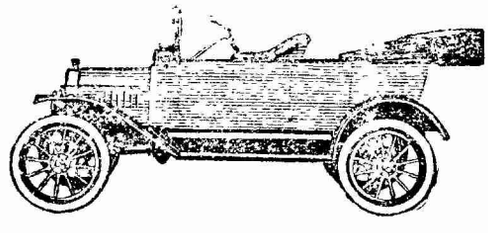

The traditional modes of thinking in those two countries are so much akin that it would be easy for them to establish close and sympathetic relations.

The British will be discussing these things next month. It will not hurt us any to be thinking about them.

Foreign Trade Conference Favors China Trade Act.

Recommendations favoring the China Trade Act and exemption from taxations of Americans engaged in business abroad were passed at the close of the eighth annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Conference at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 7. The following are the recommendations made:

"We urge the earliest possible enactment of the China Trade Act, which will permit the formation of American companies to trade in China on a plane of tax equality with their competitors of other nationalities.

"We submit that the policy of taxing Americans abroad upon incomes derived from within the country of residence is fundamentally uneconomic; is really restrictive rather than productive of revenue, and is a handicap upon the promotion of American commerce, dangerous to the success of American enterprize abroad and bound to react disadvantageously upon industry at home. The United States is the only great commercial nation which pursues this policy, and we urge Congress to abandon it in the forthcoming revision of the revenue laws."

The convention, which was attended by more than 1,500 delegates, outlined a broad and progressive policy for American foreign trade, particularly as regards more adequate support for citizens of the United States in business abroad.

First Medical Graduation at the Hunan-Yale College of Medicine Changsha, Hunan

On Saturday June 18, eleven Chinese students received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Changsha, after completing a course of seven years' study in the Hunan-Yale College of Medicine. This medical college is a part of the educational enterprise started by a group of Yale men at Changsha in 1906, and represents the first of the university movement started in China by the graduates of any single American university and bearing the name of the home institution.

Conceived by four Yale graduates, who were traveling together in 1900, the first step of the Yale in China enterprise was to send a pioneer out to look over the field, to determine its location and to outline the nature of the work to be carried on. Lawrence Thurston came to China in 1902, settled in Peking at first and investigated several cities in the northern provinces. In the summer 1903, while visiting Shanghai with reference to the two choices that were committed to him and Mrs. Thurston, he had conferences with Robert E. Lewis, then organizing secretary of the Shanghai Y. M. C. A. and with Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, now the executive secretary of the China Continuation Committee in Shanghai. It was agreed that the work should be located in Hunan province if possible,and that, being a work that was to

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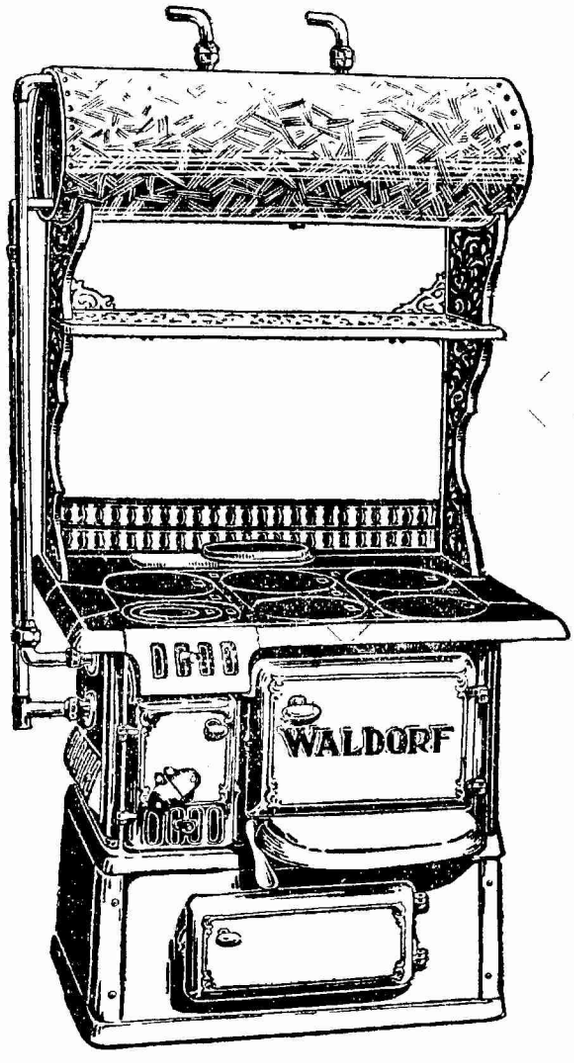

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carry the name of Yale, it should be an educational enterprise.

It will be recalled that the British commercial treaty with China, making Changsha an open port, was not signed until July 28, 1903. Prior to that time, Hunan had been known as the most difficult of access of all the provinces.

Since 1903, however, progress in every modern direction has been amazingly rapid. Changsha is now reached by rail directly from Wuchang, across the Yangtze river from Hankow; and the lines of railroad already projected will give it communication with many parts of China. Its industrial progress has been equally striking, mills and manufacturing plants having sprung up in rapid succession. There are both municipal telephone and municipal electric light plants and plans are on foot for other modern developments.

In this strangely conservative city of Changsha, then, Yale men started their high school work on November 16, 1906. Dispensary work was started at the same time; and gradually both teaching and medical work won the confidence of the Chinese. The first high school class—three students—graduated in 1912; and by 1914 enough men had been prepared to start university work in a college of arts. The first group finished their work for the B. A. degree in 1917. Meanwhile, in 1913, a wealthy American Yale graduate promised to build a modern hospital for the institution in the hope that Chinese would be induced to rally to its support. The announcement of this gift met with an immediate response. First under the leadership of Governor Tan Yen-kai and then under that of Governor Tang Hsiang-ming, the leading citizens of Changsha formed a society for the promotion of medical education. They asked the staff of Yale in China to found a medical college in cooperation with them, so that the hospital might be the center of medical teaching at once.

By 1914 the joint arrangement was completed, approved by the Central government in Peking, and a first class—the one to graduate at this time—was admitted to premedical studies, consisting of college courses in biology, chemistry and physics. The Hunan government undertook to provide an annual grant of $50,000 Mexican; and the management of the medical work, including medical college, hospital and school of nursing, was entrusted to a joint board of twenty men, half elected by the Chinese society and half by the Yale in China staff.

Dr. F. C. Yen, a native of Shanghai, graduate of St. John's University and of the Yale Medical School in America, is principal of the Medical College. Dr. Yen comes of an illustrious family, his father and uncle having attained great distinction as clergymen of the Episcopal Church in Kiangsu; one cousin being Dr. W. W. Yen, present Minister of Foreign Affairs, and another, Dr. T. C. Yen, being director of the Canton-Hankow railroad. The remainder of the staff, as it will be constituted in September when the college reopens, includes Dr. E. H. Hume, dean of the college; and Doctors Atwater, Branch, Chu, Crawford, Farnam, Foster, Gage, Hadden, Kau, Li, Lieu, Sanders and Shibley. Additional teachers will be added year by year, until a full working force has been secured.

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Japan Forbids Speculation on Anglo-Japanese Alliance

The other day we were forbidden by the police to speculate on the contents of the new Anglo-Japanese Alliance, says a recent issue of *The Japan Chronicle*. Now we are forbidden to reproduce articles on the Alliance appearing in the *Asahi*, *Kokumin*, and *Hochi*. There seems to be nothing in the articles in the *Asahi* and *Kokumin*, that has not appeared before except certain speculations on the probable delay in renewal. We have not yet seen the *Hochi's* article. The Alliance appears to be rapidly becoming the subject of a *taboo*, after the floods of publicity which it has enjoyed.

Men and Events

T. L. Yang, a member of the faculty of the Peking Teachers College, is visiting in Shanghai.

N. H. Hopkins, of the La Salle Extension University, Chicago, arrived in Shanghai recently to be here until fall making a survey of China in connection with his university.

The Brodix Company, Inc., general importers and exporters, have opened offices in Shanghai at 37-a Canton Road. S. Chiaet, formerly of Thomas W. Simmons and Company, is manager.

Charles C. Chopp, president of the World Products Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio, is returning to the United States on the *Empress of Russia* after a business tour of the Orient. Mr. Chopp is accompanied by his wife and daughter.

The faculty and students of the Comparative Law School of China, the law department of Soochow University, will hold their fourth annual commencement on Saturday afternoon, June 25, at 4: 30 o'clock at the school, 20 Quinsan Road, Shanghai.

Josef W. Hall of Peking is in Shanghai on business and in the interests of the famine relief funds. Mr. Hall will give an illustrated lecture on the earthquake in North China of last winter at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday evening, June 28.

Harold Dearing, of the International Banking Corporation, Hongkong, is expected to pass through Shanghai on his way to America on furlough this month. Mr. Dearing will visit his mother who lives in the Eastern part of the States. He is accompanied by Mrs. Dearing and son.

Professor Lawrence A. McLooth, for the past year exchange professor at Tsing Hua College, Peking, from New York University, accompanied by Mrs. McLooth and their daughter, Carol, sailed Sunday, June 19, on the French liner, *Paul Lecat* for Marseilles. After a short stay in Switzerland and France they will return to their home, University Heights, New York.

The fifteenth annual commencement of Soochow University will be held Tuesday afternoon, Jun e 28, at 2 o'clock at Soochow. Alumni day will be on Jun e 25, and the baccalaureate sermon will be given on Sunday, morning June 26, at 10 o'clock. The inter-society debate is to take place on Monday, June 27, followed by the graduation exercises of the students on June 28.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CHINA?

DO YOU KNOW

Why Mexican dollars are in circulation in China?

Who invented the ricsha?

Why the Germans took possession of Tsingtau?

Why the Filipinos call Chinese "Amoyistas"?

Why some porcelain is marked only with a double circle?

Why there is no perspective in Chinese pictures?

Who gave the Shanghai Public Garden to the city?

The steepest road in Shanghai.

Why Ningpo men are progressive and the city is not?

A Chinese city was once abandoned because it was full of robbers.

That a colony of Chinese Jews exists in Kaifeng.

What city in China has no beggars and no poverty.

Where the oldest university in the world is located?

What city has existed for 900 years without an enemy ever having scaled the walls.

The Chinese story of the deluge.

Why Peking was selected as the capital of China?

Where the largest bell in the world is to be found.

What became of the first railway built in China.

The third edition of Crow's "Handbook for China" is just off the press and is now on sale at the leading bookstores. No other work contains in such a small compass so much interesting and valuable information about China. It is the one reference book which everyone interested in China should have at hand. There are chapters on the history, religions and government of China, giving in concise but readable form the salient facts concerning these subjects. There are also sections on money and exchange, laws, passports, weights, measures, architecture, porcelain, painting, jewelry, cloisonne, treaty ports, etc.

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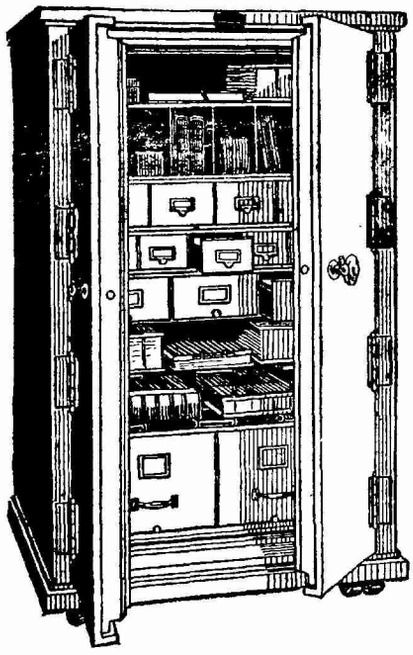

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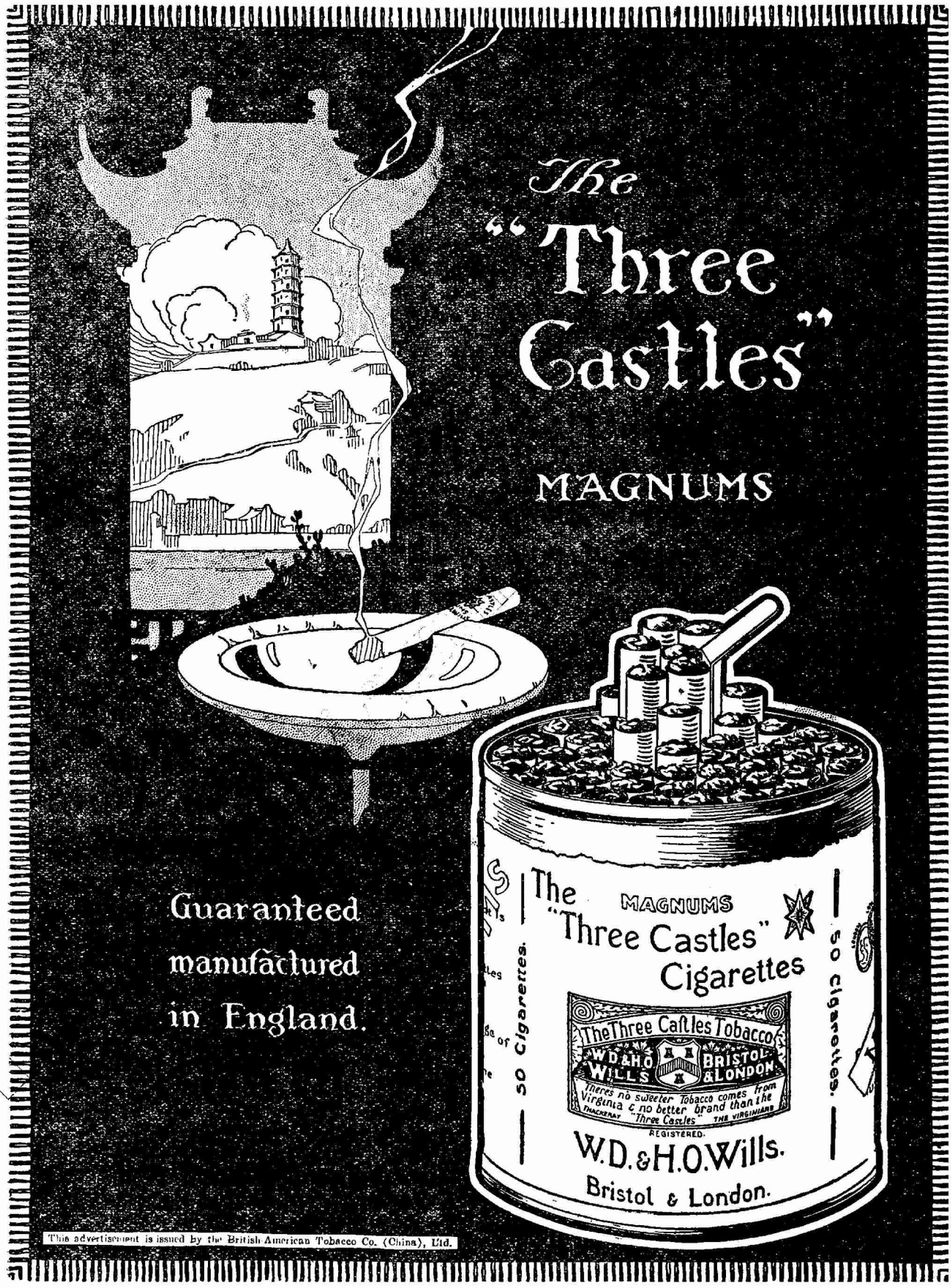
A pamphlet containing full information concerning Mokanshan, a summer health and pleasure resort, has been published by the Shanghai-Hangchow-Railway. The railway provides transportation and makes all necessary arrangements from Shanghai to the mountain. Mokanshan provides innumerable opportunities for walking, and picnicing on the mountain. There are many places of interest to visit in the vicinity.

Among those who are departing on the s. s. *Empress of Russia* for America on Saturday, June 25, are the following: J. A. Thomas, vice-president of the Chinese American Bank, Peking; H. B. Lane of Andersen, Meyer and Company, Mrs. Lane and children; Paul Hutchinson of the Methodist Publishing House, Shanghai; H. F. McNair of St. John's University, Shanghai; Misses White, Proctor, and Blaine of the Shanghai American School, who will enter college, and T. E. Doremus of the Dupont Export company.

An auction held recently of a collection of rare antique Chinese procelains at New York, netted G. $4,495.50. It was a collection of K. T. Wong of Shanghai. The collection consisted of antique Chinese porcelains, jade, carvings, jewelry, and other Oriental art objects. One large rose quartz vase with cover, with short neck and elaborate ornamentation of birds and plum blossoms, and bearing three loose rings and fungus handles was sold to E. R. Farmer for G. $320; A similar vase only smaller in size brought $130 and was bought by a Chinese, Long Sang Ti.

The forty-second annual commencement day will be held at St. John's University, Shanghai, on Saturday,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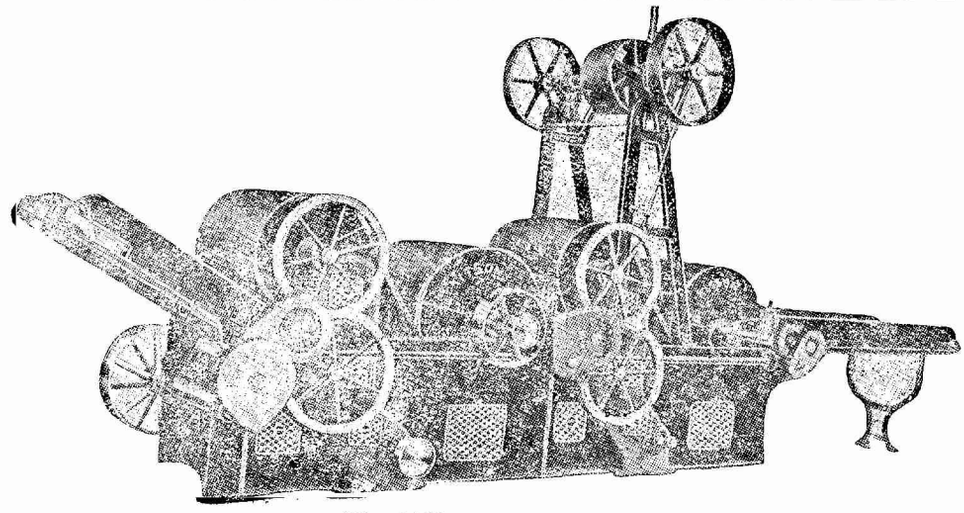

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Agents in China

June 25, and the commencement day exercises and conferring of degrees will take place at 5 o'clock, Saturday afternoon. The program for commencement week included the following: Sunday, June 19, at 10:45 a.m., the Baccalaureate service; Wednesday, June 22, 4:30 p.m. president's reception to seniors; Thursday, June 23, 5:00 p.m. Middle School graduation exercises; Friday, June 23, 4:00 p.m. class day exercises; and Saturday, June 25, 1:30 p.m. alumni lunch; 4:00 o'clock, tea, and 5 o'clock, commencement exercises.

An outing to be given under the auspices of the Advertising Club of China at the home of Kan Chou Nam, Sinza Road, will be held on Sunday afternoon, June 26, from 3 to 5 o'clock. Mr. Kan has opened his home for the enjoyment of all the members of the club and their friends and the spacious grounds comprising some 70 mow of park, gardens, and lawn will be devoted to outdoor games, entertainment, music and dancing. Refreshments will be served on the lawn. Admission will be by ticket only and can be secured from J. A. Dissmeyer of the British American Tobacco Company, Shanghai. Each member is limited to one guest. Details of the arrangements will be announced later.

Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to America, recently held a reunion of his classmates at the Central High School in New York. His former classmates when they saw Dr. Sze recalled the happy time they had when they tied his "pigtail" to the back of a chair, and then laughed at his efforts to extricate himself. One of classmates, who is now a member of the faculty of the High School, welcomed Dr. Sze on behalf of the class of, 97. Miss Duan in her address at the reunion told of the numerous tricks played on the small Chinese lad and how the students used to give luncheons to collect funds for social or athletic activities and one of the most diligent workers was Alfred Sze. When he arrived at school on such occasions he would be weighted down with packages of delicious Chinese cakes and sweetmeats. Dr. Sze gave a brief address in reply to the speeches in his honor and joined heartly with the new students in their new building and work.

According to an announcement made by the Chamber of Commerce at San Francisco, one of the largest excursions to leave that port will sail during the month of September for the principal seaports of the Orient. The chamber has engaged all the passenger accommodations aboard one of the Pacific Mail Company's new Shipping Board 535 steamers. This luxurious passenger liner will accommodate 175 persons, first class. The foreign trade department of the chamber has begun to accept reservations for this exceptional trip, according to the announcement and the excursion is open to business men and members of their families. Stops will be made at Honolulu, Shanghai, Manila, Soerabaya, Singapore, Saigon, Haifong, Hongkong, and Canton. The sightseeing features of the voyage will not be limited to seaports, however, for stops will be made at various points to enable the excursionists to visit the principal interior cities of Japan, China and other countries. It is estimated that the cost to a passenger for the trip will be G: $1,500. Three months will be given to the trip.

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Arrangements have now been completed in connection with the forthcoming Fourth of July celebrations by the American community. The accustomed reception by the U. S. Consul-General, E. S. Cunningham, will take place at 11:30 a.m., at the Consulate-General, which will be festooned with flowers, also according to custom. Major Holcomb, the District Attorney, who is at present on leave, has of late years been responsible for the decorative side of the function, but in his absence F. J. Schuhl has taken over the duty. It is expected that *U. S. S. Huron* will be in port on July 4, and her commander, Capt. H. I. Cone, has offered the services of the ship's band. Members of the American Club will be at home to guests and a brilliant function will take place during the afternoon at the Columbia Country Club. Mrs. Lobingier has intimated that the American Woman's Club will also be present on the occasion. Capt. Cone has promised a "daylight fireworks" display from the *Huron* whose ship's company will also be "at home" to guests.

News from North China

The inauguration meeting of the Peking Tramway Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, half subscribed by the Peking Municipality and half by Chinese merchants, will take place at the Kiangsi Guild on June 30.

By a Presidential Mandate promulgated on the evening of June 11, Pan Fu, Senior Vice-Minister of Finance, was appointed Acting Minister of Finance. He will continue holding the acting post until Minister Li Shih-wei assumes office.

The graduating class in the College of Civil Engineering at Pei Yang University gave a banquet at the Te Yi Loh on Sunday evening. Professors Petterson, Day and Ehlers of the civil engineering faculty were present as guests.

Tai Chen-lin former Minister at Madrid, has assumed the position of vice-chairman of the Commission on Russian Affairs. Kuan Shang-ping, former Consul at Chita, has been appointed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs a member of the same commission.

The funeral of the mother of Lu Meng-hsiung, director-general of the Kirin Huining Railway, and also councillor of the Ministry of Communications, was held on June 17 in Peking. A large number of his friends attended the funeral service, and visited his residence to express their condolence.

Dr. Angie Myers Thompson gave a tea party at Peitaiho on Tuesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Brownell Gage, who arrived in North China a few days ago from the Yale Mission, Changsha. Mrs. Gage is the wife of the author of the Brownell-Gage English text book which is being used all over China.

Under the auspices of President Hsu Shih-chang, a number of prominent Confucianists have established a "Shih-chen Hsiao Hui" or educational society for the maintenance of the Confucian doctrine in Peking. The society is going to publish a monthly magazine to be called *Shih Chen Yuek Kan.*"

The Peking-Mukden Railway Administration has informed the government that a letter has been received from Dr. Wu Lien-teh stating that there have no

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W. S. Hoe, 76 Bush Lane	Bangkok, Siam.
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Brewer & Company, Hongkong Hotel Bldg.	Hongkong.
Tientsin Press	Tientsin.
Astor House Hotel	Tientsin.
Grand Hotel de Pekin	Peking.
Grand Hotel de Wagons Lits	Peking.

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Oriental Hotel	Harbin.	Chosen Hotel	Seoul.
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cases of plague for the last ten days at Harbin, Changchun, or Mukden and that the South Manchurian Railway has already discontinued its anti-plague measures.

General Chang Tso-ling, High Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, has applied to the government for the services of Lieutenant-General Aiko, Japanese Military Adviser to the President, in connection with the Mongolian expedition. As Lieutenant-General Aiko has expressed his willingness to serve, the application, according to the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, has been approved by Peking.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has received official telegrams from the member of the Provincial Assembly in the province of Shansi protesting against the placing of all undeveloped iron and coal mines under the control of the Central government and demanding that the mining rights in Shansi should belong to the people of Shansi although Shansi will not fail to get Peking's approval with regard to mining matters in which foreigners are involved.

The government has withdrawn all police guards from the hospitals in Peking in which the teachers and students injured in the recent fracas with the troops at the front entrance to the President's office were being treated and on the morning of June 15 most of the injured returned to their homes. Ma Shou-lun, chairman of the Joint Teachers' Council, who declared a hunger strike because the police refused to release him, was removed on the evening of June 15 to the French Hospital in a very weakened condition.

On last Saturday evening, the 1921 class of the College for Men of the Peking Christian University held its class day exercises. On Sunday morning the baccalaureate service was held in the Independent Chinese Protestant Church. Dr. T. T. Lew, dean of the theological department, made the invocation. Dr. Stuart, president of the university, preached the sermon. On the evening of June 13, degrees and diplomas were formally presented to graduates of the Theological School and the College of Arts and Sciences for men.

The funeral service of the late Captain Pitri, Assistant Commercial Attache of the Italian Legation in Peking, who committed suicide on the night of June 13, was held on Wednesday in the British Legation Chapel, Rev. Bishop Norris presiding. The remains were cremated immediately after the service. In connection with the suicide of Captain Pitri, the Italian Legation has issued a statement to the effect that a full judicial inquiry is being made into the case and until this investigation is completed the legation does not consider itself empowered to make any statement on the matter.

F. T. Small, first vice-president of the American Express Company, and Ralph E. Towle, general manager of the travel department of the same company, are now visiting in Tientsin on their way around the world via Europe, Suez, India, the Philippines, China and Japan. They are in Peking and Tientsin in the interest of their local offices which have recently been established. Mr. Towle takes an especial interest in the development of tourist travel in China. They plan to leave North China for Dairen tomorrow.

The funeral of J. E. Foley, for twenty years traffic manager of the Peking-Mukden Railway, and more recently in charge of the Railway Clearing

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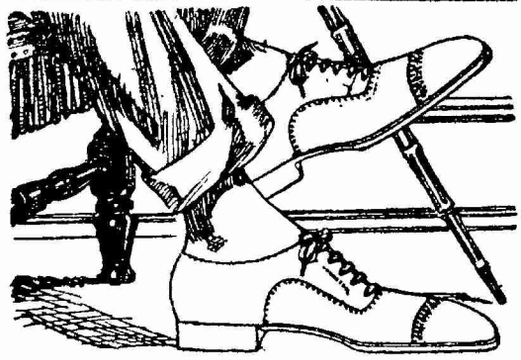

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House of the Ministry of Communications, who died on June 14, took place on the morning of June 15, at the chapel of the British Legation in Peking. Amongst those present at the funeral were the British Minister, Sir Beilby Alston, and members of the legation staff, Sir Francis Aglen, and representatives of the Postal Administration. The Minister of Communications and the Vice-Minister had sent special representatives, and every Chinese railway was represented. After the funeral service the body was removed for cremation.

Peking, June 18, 1921.

News from Central China

Representatives of the Hankow Chinese Bankers Association were called into a conference at the yamen of General Wang Chuen-yuan, Military Governor of Wuchang, who demanded to borrow another $60,000 from the Chinese banks for military expenses.

Major-General Sir George Kirkpatrick, General Officer Commanding British Troops in China, arrived in Hankow from Peking on June 15, accompanied by his staff, Major Brooks and Captain Fisher. Rear Admiral C. B. Borrett arrived in Hankow this week from Shanghai on board *H. M. S. Bee*.

Almost all government schools and colleges in Wuchang closed down the morning following the outbreak on June 8. Their date of reopening is uncertain, and considering the financial stringency now facing the provincial government and the teachers strike for salaries unpaid, the prospect of their existence is really dark.

The new building that has just been completed for the Chinese Y. M. C. A. at Wuchang will be dedicated next week in the presence of its donor, Captain Robert Dollar, who is expected to arrive sometime next week. Invitations have been sent out to foreign and Chinese communities in the nearby cities by the Wuhan Y. M. C. A.

An opium raid was made on the *H. M. S. Teal*, which arrived in port last Monday from up river enroute to Shanghai, by a Customs searching party with the permission of the commanding officer. Their were 200 catties of opium and about 9 catties of prepared opium were seized by the Customs officers, the latter being found stored in quart bottles.

A. Segawa, Japanese Consul-General at Hankow and Doyen of the Hankow Consular Body, will shortly leave for the Capital to present to the government the recent mutinies at Ichang and Wuchang as it affects foreign interests. According to Japanese reports, Japanese nationals suffered most among all other foreign interests during the Ichang mutiny.

Wong Ta-sieh, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, is now visiting Hankow and Wuchang from Peking with the mission of investigating into the circumstances and damages of the mutinies at Ichang and Wuchang. Mr. Wong was sent here by Peking in view of the vigorous protests from different Legations at Peking regarding the damages sustained by their nationals.

The price of rice is fastly approaching the $10 mark in Hankow owing to shortage of supply from Hunan province where there is a famine. The disaster in Hunan is increasing in intensity and scope, practic-

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One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.57	7.14
9.47		,, Liulihe..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changtch Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Siusiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

ally all districts of importance being affected by the famine. A riot occurred at Siangtan where several rice shops were raided by more than 3,000 paupers, and all shops went on strike after the riot.

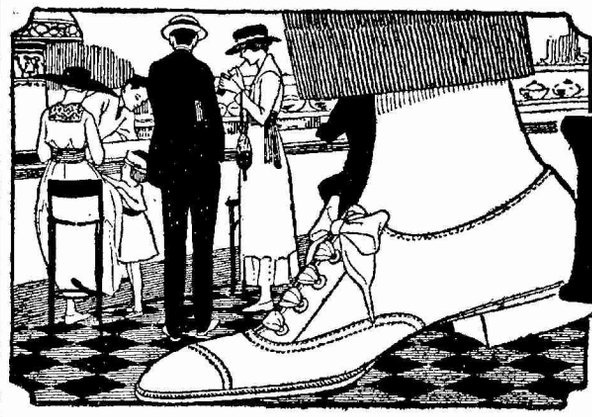
The *U. S. S. Wilmington*, flying the flag of Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet and Station, came into port June 16 for patrol service at Hankow. The *U. S. S. Elcano* left the port the same morning for Ichang toward which port several British and Japanese gunboats are proceeding. Several Chinese gunboats have been despatched to Hankow from Shanghai because of the unsettled situation here.

Strict censorship is being placed on all private letters of people in Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang by General Wang Chuan-yuan for the purpose, it is said, of suppressing the circulation of the news of mutinies and outrages to other districts. Recently a letter was mailed in Wuchang indulged in criticism of the militarists and talking about lootings in Wuchang. The letter was addressed to Teh-an district, and the police at Wuchang pressed the writer for a fine of $500 with the charge of instigating revolt.

The boycott against Japanese goods seems to be going on at Chungking and Szechuen province almost incessantly under the leadership of the various student unions there. After several clashes between students and merchants dealing in Japanese goods at Chungking, an arbitration committee has been appointed consisting of representatives of both sides, who agreed that Japanese goods imported into Chungking after the sixth week from June 5, are subject to total confiscation, while these before that time will be fined 10 or 15 percent of the value of goods imported. All those goods in custody at the Students Union will be returned to the merchants, but all goods imported after the date agreed upon should be liable to destruction by flames.

The general condition of the export market in Hankow for all lines of export produce is quiet, although there are signs of livening up in certain products. Sesamum seed is continuing firm with no sellers in evidence. Several purchases of cowhides are reported to have been made in face of limited supplies, and the market is considerably firmer than before. The London price for broad beans has advanced considerably though not yet up to the level of local prices. The demand for wood oil declines, but supplies are brisk. The market is a little easier, the slight reduction in the prices being offset by an advance in exchange. The market for piece goods is now very firm and prices show an upward tendency with a good demand for stock. A fair business has been done in cotton yarn, and there is a demand for forward [illegible].

A cablegram was sent to the British government by eight Chinese organizations at Changsha, Hunan province, resenting the idea of renewing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. A similar cablegram was sent to the governments of the United States of America, Canada and Australia by the same organizations. The eight signatories to the appeals are: Hunan Provincial Educational Association, Hunan Teachers Union, Hunan Provincial Associated, Chamber of Commerce, Standing Committee on Western Hunan Affairs, Hunan Provincial Labor Union, Hunan Barristers Association, Hunan Agriculture Society and Hunan Self-Government Promotion Society. Besides the



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above eight representative bodies, the Hunan Provincia Assembly has circularized provincial assemblies of other provinces in China to take immediate action with regard to the possible renewal of the Anglo-Japanese pact. It is suggested that a cablegram signed by all Provincial Assemblies in China be sent to the British government.

The damage done on properties by the recent mutiny at Ichang on June 4, is estimated at $12,000,000, while at Wuchang after the mutiny on June 8, it totalled $30,000,000. The Chinese piece goods and satin shops at Ichang sustained an average loss of about $15,000 each. The Hankow Chamber of Commerce suffered a loss in responding to the demand of Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan, the only man whom the people hold responsible for the outrages at Ichang and Wuchang, of $100,000 for keeping other troops from breaking loose after the Wuchang incident. A sum of $300,000 was advanced by the Hankow Chamber of Commerce to the Tuchun last December during the financial crisis to purchase protection from looting soldiery, and this debt is still outstanding on the Chamber's book. With the additional $100,000, the Hankow Chamber has paid $400,000 to the Military Governor to avert two possible looting outbreaks. The Hankow Chamber is now working in cooperation with the Associated Street Unions and the Landowners Association to raise $400,000 from special taxes on houses and shops to make good the outstanding account.

Hankow, June 18, 1921.

News from South China

A number of merchants in Canton have decided to organize a stock exchange. It will take some time, however, before actual business could be started.

The Provincial Assembly of Hunan has asked the Provincial Assembly of Kwangtung to second its resolution protesting against any Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance having anything to do with China.

The Canton Young Men's Christian Association is now having a membership campaign. Among the team captains is General Chen Chiung-ming, Civil Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Troops in Kwangtung.

The capital of the Bank of East Asia, Ltd., of Hongkong, has been increased from eleven to fifteen million dollars, the increased volume of business necessitating the increase. Kan Tong Po is the chief manager of the bank.

Several large rivers in the Canton Delta are overflowing, and some low places in Canton City are being inundated. If the present condition of the rivers change for the worse, some damage to the crops may be done.

Cerveira d'Albuquerque Castro, Consul-General for Protugal at Hongkong, who is going home on furlough, was entertained at dinner in the Hongkong Hotel, June 10, by the Club Lusitano, the leading Portuguese club in South China.

That arms and ammunitions are being shipped to Wuchow, Kwangsi, from Hongkong for military purposes seems to be evident as Customs authorities as well as Chinese gunboats patrolling the West River have frequently seized these articles.

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The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

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Governor E. R. Stubbs of Hongkong, as chief scout for the colony, on June 12, inspected the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides. There are now eight troops and about 400 Boy Scouts in Hongkong. Chinese boys there are beginning to join the movement as recruits.

The first city election in Canton, which took place June 1, is being contested before the District Court, some having charged that fraud has been practised during the election and at the official counting of the ballots. The court may declare the election invalid, if fraud is proved.

The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Wuchow has notified the foreign shipping interests through the consular body that from June 9, Wuchow and vicinity have been put under military vigilance and that all ships and mails entering the ports there shall be subject to inspection and censorship.

The Civil Governor of Kwangtung, General Chen Chiung-ming, did not leave the capital for a military inspection of the West River Districts as reported the last two weeks. It is not believed here that it would be necessary for the Governor to direct the attack of Kwangsi in person as some have suggested.

The Canton government has begun to realize that those who first publish the bad conditions of the Chinese laboring class, then advise them to organize, then to strike for better conditions and higher wages, have other purposes in view than the improvement of the condition of the poor. Nowadays the report of a strike of this or the other class of labor is a common matter.

The Kwangsi troops along the Kwangtung-Kwangsi borders are being withdrawn, and if the Kwangtung troops do not advance and invade the neighboring territory, the end of the conflict may be expected soon. The Cantonese merchants in Kwangsi are opposing the war, but their brothers on this side of the line are charging that the Kwangsi-ites were the first offenders.

J. K. Choy, commissioner of finance of the City of Canton, has resigned. Mr. Choy is an American returned student and a graduate of the Yale-Columbia courses for foreign and commercial service. Mr. Choy has introduced the modern form of book-keeping into the municipality. His fair dealings seemed to have offended the party-leaders who have practically driven him out of office.

The foreign consuls in Shameen are not refusing to vise passports issued by the Canton government as some have reported, according to one of the Chinese officials seen. The incorrect report might have come from a few incidents in which the holders of passports were advised to have better arrangements with friends in points of destination before proceeding so as to avoid difficulty in landing upon arrival with immigration officers there. The withholding of the passports referred to was intended for the good of the applicants with no intention of preventing them from going abroad or refusing to acknowledge the signature of local officials.

In time of civil war as at present in the South-west, when Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as the President, has to have complete control of Kwangtung and laboring provinces before he is able to extend his influence to other parts of China, the National Assembly is finding

that it has but very little to do in Canton. Consequently, many members have left the city since the inauguration of the President. Moreover, the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, empowered to suppress rebellion within, is free to exercise practically all the power of government in war time. Dr. Sun is waging war against Lu Yung-ting of Kwangsi for his supporting the Peking government.

Canton, June 13, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

June 16. Charles R. Crane, retiring American Minister, turns over Legation to Charge d' Affaires.

June 17. Peking report says Japanese have made twenty million loan to Chinese Eastern Railway.

June 19. Sun Yat-sen said to be seeking recognition in United States.

June 22. Hankow escapes looting by payment of a ransom of $100,000.—Tuchun of Singkiang urges abolition of Military Governor system.

SIBERIA

June 17. Semenoff said to be starting a second move from Vladivostok against Chita government.

June 21. Japan said to have informed Chita government that she will recognize it providing vital concessions are made.

June 22. Peking dispatch says alliance has been made between Chita and Moscow against Japanese movements.

JAPAN

June 17. Japanese Minister of Finance advocates an economic Alliance with China.

June 22. Osaka dispatch reports heavy floods threatening coal mines and causing losses of life.

GENERAL

June 16. Marine strike in United States ends—— British House of Commons told that Japan has no intention of invading Siberia.—— House of Commons also informed there is no danger of an anti-British boycott in China if Anglo-Japanese Alliance is renewed.

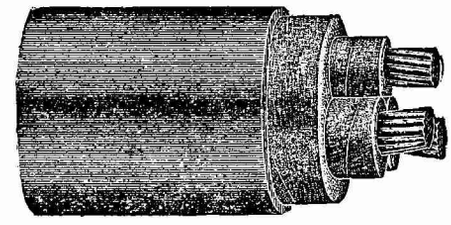
June 17. Paris dispatch announces Marshal Joffre will visit China at the head of a French mission. ——Lloyd George appeals to British churches to keep out of politics.

June 19. London dispatch says the British government will not negotiate an alliance with Japan calling for action against United States.——British miners vote to continue strike by large majority. ——U. S. Congress increases borrowing power of Philippine government.

June 20. Sinn Feiners open sensational campaign near London.

June 21. British coal miners urge other unions to join strike.——President Harding signifies willingness to give unqualified support to U. S. merchant marine.——Imperial Conference opened in London on June 20.

June 22. Lloyd George speaks optimistically as Imperial Conference opens.



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17-213

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17-214

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the early part of the week the cotton market was rather dull; prices gradually declined a few mace from the level of a week ago, but nothing of special importance transpired.

The outlook for the immediate future continues uncertain, but aside from intermediate fluctuations, the dominant factor in setting the question of the price at which the balance of this crop will be sold, is undoubtedly to be found in the outlook for the next yield.?

Looking at the situation in the broadest way, we believe that if the weather clears up in this Province and along the Valley within the next few days and considering the flattering reports to hand from the other growing centers, the preponderance of chances will be against the market. In the meanwhile, however, the market will be governed by weather conditions in the aforementioned sections of the cotton belt and by the action of professional operators.

Extracts of Correspondence

Kiangsu Province, June 14:—On account of the very bad weather we have had for the past two weeks there has been no farm work done in this section of the country, and farm work which two weeks ago was well advanced is now behind on account of the heavy rains.

Yangtsze Valley, June 11:—We are having rain for the last ten days which of course is interfering with crop preparations, although we are still well advanced and considerably ahead of last year.

Chekiang Province, June 13:—So far as this section is concerned, continued heavy rains over entire section of this territory.

Shansi Province, June 5:—In this part of the cotton belt the cotton crop is pretty much planted, a little already up. Last few days we had fine rains and with the present mild weather and sunshine we should get a good stand.

Shantung Province, June 12:—The general conditions in this province for the crop are good, the last rains were very beneficial to the crop.

Chihli Province, June 12:—During the past week the crop has made very good progress the weather has been quite favorably.

Yarn.—The tone of the market is very healthy and deliveries to date have been very good in spite of the looting by the soldiers. Sampin has continued steadily on the upward trend, and at the close the under-tone firm.

Sampin.—9/6/21. Opening	9/6/21. Closing	16/6/21. Opening	16/6/21. Closing
232.20	232.50	233.40	233.90
234.70	236.90	235.30	236.90
234.60	237.00	236.00	236.99
234.80	237.80	236.90	237.00
235.10	239.90	235.90	236.60
236.00	241.00	236.30	237.30

Indian yarn has advanced twenty-five Rupees per bale from the first inst. to-date. Market closed firm.

Liverpool, June 16, 1921.

Liverpool Market:—

Good Middling American, Spot ..... 7.65 Pence

" " " July ..... 8.18 "
" " " October ..... 8.56 "

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, June 16, 1921.

New York Market :—

July.....11.69 Cents
October .....12.47 "
December .....12.97 "
Spot.....11.85 "

Market :—*Weak.*

Bombay, June 15, 1921.

Bombay Market :—

Broach, F. G. July/August..Rps. 349 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, July ... " 252 " "
Fine Oomra, July..... " 311 " "

Market :—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf.....Tls. 26.00
Shanghai ..... " 25.50
" M-ginned, ... " 25.00
Taichong ..... " 26.00

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

The American Stock Market

The manager of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations from New York of American stocks. These quotations have been obtained in response to numerous requests on the part of local residents and will be published every week, as soon as received.

Quotations of American Stocks :

New York, June 16, 1921.

Liberty Bonds.....	3rd 4½'s	1928.....	91.50
Victory Bonds.....	4¾'s	1922-23 ...	98.40
American Tel. and Tel. Conv.....	6's	1925.....	97.¼
Standard Oil Co. of New York.....	7's	1931.....	103.⅜
New York City.....	4½'s	1965.....	88.
British-American Tobacco Ltd. Common.....			12¼
Pacific Development Corp. Stock.....			12¾

Weekly Silk Market Report

Shanghai : Since June 14, the following business has been done.

20 B/s	Meinchow Steam Filature		Gold Double Deer	1-2	Tls.	840	
10 "	" " "		Double Men	1	"	750	
20 "	" " "		Deer & Crane	1	"	780	
10 "	" " "		Three Units	1	"	750	
10 "	" " "		Cloud & Crane	1	"	800	
20 "	Shantung " "		Eight Horse	1	"	840	
5 "	" " "		Airship	1	"	840	
5 "	" " "		Crab	1	"	840	
10 "	" " "		Rose	1	"	840	
10 "	" " "		Gold Dble Eagle	1	"	840	
10 "	" " "		Three Sheep	1	"	830	
240 "	Wo Yung		C. H.	1-2-3	"	480/460/440	
95 "	"		Moon	1-2-3	"	480/460/440	
50 "	"		C. K.	1-2-3	"	480/460/440	
30 "	Tussah Filature		Black Double Magpie		"	540	
10 "	" "		Sun Flower	1-2	"	540	
30 "	Steam Filature		Triton	12/22	X-1	Tls.	1055
60 "	" "		Wilson	"	X-1	"	1030
50 "	" "		Bayard	"	X-1	"	1180
100 "	" "		Billiken	"	X-1	"	1060
30 "	" "		Griffon	"	X-1	"	1050
50 "	" "		Beauty R. R.	"	X-1	"	1180
50 "	" "		Blue Dragon	"	X-1	"	1050
100 "	" "		C. Z.	"	X-1	"	1100
30 "	" "		Mulberry Tree	"	X-1	"	1150
30 "	" "		Sun Stork	"	X-1	"	1180
30 "	" "		Lucky	"	X-1	"	1090
30 "	" "		Factory	9/11	X-1	"	1280
50 "	" "		W. T. K.	12/22	X-1	"	1100
50 "	" "		Griffon	"	X-1	"	1180
30 "	" "		Factory	"	X-1	"	1280

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Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

17-215

Yokohama: Condition of Sericulture. Yokohama, June 8.

The following is the condition of sericulture as reported to the Yokohama office of the Dai Nippon Sericultural Association up to the 3rd from its correspondents in Japan:-

During the infant period of silkworms, the weather was mostly abnormal generally in the country; yet the worms grew well in all districts, except Shikoku. The hatching of the worms was generally curtailed, and they have been most satisfactorily cared for, which insures the successful crop of cocoons for the present season. The crop is estimated at 3,13 7,624 "koku" as against 3,159,102 "koku the actual yield for the same season of 1920, showing a decrease of only 21,478 "koku," or 0.68 percent.

Silk Reeling by the Kanegafuchi Mill.

The Kanegafuchi Spinning Co. is to start the reeling of raw silk in the middle of this month, for which it has recently taken over some silk mills. The is said to be a step preliminary to the realization of the President Muto's opinion that it is disadvantageous to export raw silk in the original form and not manufactured into silk fabrics, but it is necessary at first to effect the evenness of quality of raw silk. If the results are successful of the above trial making of raw silk, then the work will be conducted by the company on a larger scale. It is also understood that the company will tentatively contract with the whole producrion of a village so that sericulture will be carried on there with the same kinds of silkworm eggs and mulberry leaves and with the same methods, under the direction of the company.

Raw Silk Market

Demand for old season silk continues while New Season silk is neglected.

Shipments

Season 1920-1921	(July 1—June 8)	163,000	Bales
,, 1919-1920	(,,)	236,000	,,
,, 1918-1919	(,,)	228,000	,,

Canton: May 31, 1921.

Market. The fortnight under review has been very much livelier than it's predecessor and some 2,200 bales of New Styles 14/16 and 20/22 changed hands, causing an advance in prices of $30/40 per picul. At the close, however, holders seem somewhat reluctant to commit themselves for additional quantities, wishing to see first what the prospects are with regard to the 3rd crop.—This precaution on part of the Chinese is no doubt due to the fact that a large number of them oversold their production thereby causing a great deal of inconvenience to shippers on account of belated, or even none-delivery, of May-contracts. Considering that total-sales of new season's silk amount to nearly 15000 bales (total 1st and 2nd crop) this attitude is not very surprising.—Additional strength is lent to our market by rumours that the crops in Shanghai and Yokohama are not promising well

A small business has been done also in long reels but in general buyers in Lyon seem to view present price-levels with skeptism.

Stock. Approximately 400/500 bales old season silk, mostly 11/13 of doubtful quality.—With the exception of a few lots of 13/15 there is hardly any stock in new season's silk as most filatures are reeling only New Styles and these are immediately absorbed by previous contracts.

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, June 22nd, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand -

Exchange:—During the week the London price of silver declined to 34⅛d. but with buying orders from China recovered to 35⅜d., last week's closing quotation. Our rate for T/T on London at 3/5⅛ is 1⅛d. higher than last week. The Market has been supported by sales of Gold T/T by our local speculators, Exports still remaining dull. The rise in our official quotations to approximately the parity of silver is probably due to the necessity for a replenishing of our stocks of silver, by purchases in the London and American markets. Our stocks have recently been depleted by shipments to the South of China probably for coinage at the Canton Mint. From recent advices of silver there should be little difficulty in China obtaining her comparatively small requirements without unduly raising the price of silver. We expect stocks to arrive before the end of July and unless exports show better signs of improving that at present the outlook for exchange is on the weakening side. We close after a firm market, easy. This has occurred for the last three days.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 33,230,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,470,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars... $ 27,010,000 a ,, of $ 320 000.
Estimated value in Taels Tls. 52,680,000, as against Tls. 51,60 ,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for May	Thurs. June 16	Friday June 17	Sat. June 18	Mon. June 20	Tuesday June 21	Wed. June 22
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/2.480	3/4	3/4	3/5	3/5	3/5⅛	3/5⅛
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/4¼	3/4¼	3/5¼	3/5¼	3/5⅜	3/5⅜
4m/s ,,	—	3/4½	3/4½	3/5½	3/5½	3/6	3/6
T/T India	249.710	258	258	266½	264½	267⅜	267⅛
T/T France	773.400	790	785	790	795	805	805
T/T N. Y.	63.710	63	63	65	65	65¼	65
T/T H'kong	76.110	75½	75½	76	75½	75	75
T/T Japan	75.070	76	76	74	74	73	731
T/T Batavia	184.320	196⅛	196½	201	201⅛	204	204
T/T Straits **Bk's buying rates**	72.032	70	70	68¼	68¼	67½	67⅛
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/5.480	3/7	3/7	3/8	3/8	3/8½	3/8⅛
6m/s ,, ,,	—	3/7⅛	3/7⅛	3/8⅛	3/8½	3/9	3/9
4m/s ,, D/P	3/6.730	3/8¼	3/8¼	3/9¼	3/9¼	3/9⅜	3/9⅛
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	873.400	890	885	890	895	905	905
4m/s N.Y. Lc,	70.710	70	70	72	72	72¼	72
4m/s ,, Docs	—	70⅜	70⅜	72⅜	72⅜	73	72⅛

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	June 16	June 17	June 18	June 20	June 21	June 22
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	35	34⅝	34⅞	35¼	35⅜	35⅛
	G. $ 58⅜	G. $ 58	G. $ 58⅜	G. $ 59	G. $ 59⅞	G. $ 59¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 357.80	Tls. 353.80	Tls. 349.20	Tls. 351.40	Tls. 351.00	Tls. 349.40
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.425	72.4375	72.425	72.3375	72.375	72.3875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	2%	1½%	1½%	2%	2½%	2½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount		6½ %	London on Paris T/T 46.41
Bank of France rate of discount		7 %	London on Germany T/T 263
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	5½%	New York on London T/T 375½
,, ,,	4 m/s.	5½%	Bombay on London T/T 1/3⅛
,, ,,	6 m/s.	5½%	Hongkong on ,, T/T 2/7
			Yokohama ,, ,, T/T 2/6⅛

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Monday, May 30, to June 8, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mi.le—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate May Tael 1.39 equal $1. Gold.)

S. S. Ecuador, May 31.

To Chicago.

Carpets	Pcs.	19

To New York.

Silk Pongees Shantung	Pls.	6.54
Skins, Squirrel	Pcs.	10,705
,, Goat, Tanned	,,	10,000
,, Writing	,,	4,958

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	39
Intestines, Pig	,,	11
Walnuts, in Shell	,,	865
Carpets	Pcs.	52
Skins, Weasel	,,	1,000

S. S. Empress of Japan, from U. S. A., May 9.

Typewriters	Pcs.	10
Canned Fruits	Doz.	280
Oil, Transformer	Galls.	240
Whisky	,,	182
Cigarettes	Mille	100,000
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk.Tls.	83,128

S. S. Abercos, from U. S. A., May 11.

Cheese	Pls.	34
Paper, Common Printing	,,	233
Timber :		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	514,399

S. S. Wenatchee from U. S. A., May 11.

Clocks	Pcs.	371
Motor-cars	,,	2
Typewriters	,,	60
Woolen Serges	Yps.	1,506
Iron and Steel :		
Bars	Pls.	2,357
Bolt and Pipe Fittings	,,	17
Tubes and Pipe Fittings	,,	238
Wire Netting	,,	2
Butter	,,	90
Milk, Evaporated	,,	1,525
Paper, Cardboard	,,	9
,, Waxed	,,	145
,, Wrapping	,,	5
,, Writing	,,	4
Files, Steel	Doz.	60
Cigarettes	Mille	100
Oil, Unclassed	Galls.	621
Shoes	Pairs	1,310
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	121,414

S. S. Melville Dollar, May 25.

To Derby.

Silk, Waste :		
Shanghai	Pls.	100.74
Other Ports, Bls. 21	,,	601.95

To New York.

Silk, Waste :		
Other Ports...Bls. 20	,,	59.85
Antimony, Crude	,,	840
,, Regulus	,,	5,880
,, Oxide	,,	425
Bristles	,,	50
Cotton Raw....Ble, 148	,,	555
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	345
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	270
Feathers, Duck	,,	301
Hides, Buffalo	,,	118
,, Cow	,,	485
Intestines, Pig	,,	132
Seed, Seasamum	,,	1,680
Tungsten, Ore	,,	1,848
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,066
Skins, Doe	Pcs.	28,382
,, Goat, Untanned	,,	459,938
,, Sheep	,,	2,007
,, Weasel	,,	10,000
To Philadelphia.		
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	87,849

S. S. Tydeus, from U. S. A., May 11.

Wool and Cotton:		
Suitings	Yds.	242
Bronze Powder	Pls.	2
Glucose	,,	327
Grease	,,	499
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	456
Milk, Sterilised	,,	17
Paper, Art	,,	10
,, Cardboard	,,	1,790
,, Enamelled	,,	42
,, Printing	,,	48
,, Writing	,,	15
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,552
,, Prepared	,,	11
Wax, Paraffin	,,	161
Balances	Pcs.	8
Bedsteads	,,	72
Fire-bricks	,,	3,110
Clocks	,,	216
Motors	,,	9
Typewriters	,,	16
Watches	,,	100
Shoes	Pairs	246
Cigars	Mille	3
Cigarettes	,,	121,000
Oil, Colza	Galls.	5,500
,, Lubricating	,,	46,977
,, Unclassed	,,	4,099
Glass, Plate, Silvered	Sq. ft.	1,227
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	72,422

S. S. Kasuga Maru from U. S. A. May 16

Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	1,834

S. S. Atlas Maru, from U. S. A. May 17

Iron Wire Shorts	Pls.	1,006

S. S. Empress of Asia May 18.

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature :		
Wild, other Ports ...Bls. 85	Pls.	84.99

To New York.

Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled & not steam Filature:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 15	,,	15.57
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :		
White Shanghai, Bls. 764	,,	760.93
,, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	9 97
Yellow, Hankow.. Bls. 5	,,	5.00
Silk, Raw, Filature :		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 100	,,	101.01
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	63.30
Tea, Black Kiukiang	,,	1
Book, Printed	,,	4
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	97
,, Fine	,,	186
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	177
Musk	Taels	1,274
Skins, Weasel	Pcs.	10,000
To Scranton :		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 70	Pls.	10.92

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New Books and Publications

A Study of the Content and Possibilities of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The New Japanese Peril. By Sidney Osborne, London: George Allen & Unwin. 1921.

IN the light of the Imperial Conference now being held in London for the consideration of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance the small volume recently written by Mr. Osborne is peculiarly significant. Mr. Osborne has written a trilogy on the subject of Japan in International Politics. The earlier volumes *The Problem of Japan*, and *The Isolation of Japan* were published in 1918, and 1919, respectively; the work under consideration is the third study in the series.

The Foreword contains the keynote of the study: "In order that there should be no menace to the peace of the world arising out of Japan's policy in the Far East, it would be necessary for her to reverse her policy and go in the opposite direction. Does anyone believe she will do it?" Assuming that the answer is a negative one the writer considers the consequences to China, Japan, England, and the United States. At the outset a brief review of the origin of the Alliance is given: England's and Japan's fear of Russia. The relations between England and Germany between 1907 and 1914 are of interest in their relation to the Alliance. The relation of the Open Door Policy of the United States to the growing friendship between Russia and Japan after their differences in 1904-05 is considered to be a vital factor in the problem of peace in the Far East. By 1916 the cordiality between Russia and her ally Japan enabled the latter to consider seriously cutting loose from her old ally England. The next step for Japan was the formation of an agreement between herself and America which should serve directly or indirectly as a recognition on the part of the latter of Japan's paramount interests in China which would really constitute the accepting of a program of "Asia for the Asiatics." The Lansing-Ishii Agreement is held to be such a document. With the idea of "Asia for the Asiatics" Mr. Osborne has no quarrel. It is, as he says, "solely a question of how the program is to be carried out." Of this, however, he has little doubt and it is to express the result of his research and thought on this subject that he writes *The New Japanese Peril.*

Mr. Osborne's study has been declared by one reviewer to be "sensational"; with this we must disagree, if that word is to be accepted with its usual connotation. To one who has not kept abreast of current events in the Far East it may seem almost unbelievable that the things could have taken place that have in the past seven years. Let any student of Far Eastern politics take up this book and he will be likely to be surprised at the cool manner in which the author enumerates facts and draws conclusions. The tone is judicious, the style restrained. There is no need to draw on his imagination or to write in a jingoistic manner—and Mr. Osborne is guilty of neither of these failings—Japan has supplied all the material necessary for the conclusions at which the writer arrives.

To understand fully Mr. Osborne's purpose in writing this book it is necessary to keep in mind the very great difference in the attitude of those English who reside in the East and those who have never left the British Isles. It would scarcely seem necessary to have done this book for the Westerners in the East: opinion, both English and American, has for months been too pronounced on Japan's policies and deeds to need such a work as this to whet its zeal. But the writer has in mind that type of home-grown politician, not peculiar to any one nation, that swallows with avidity the soft-spoken words of Japanese statesmen whose soothing articles in peace magazines and carefully edited newspaper reviews are indeed "sweeter than honey and the honeycomb."

Such topics as Race Equality and the Shantung Question, the Opium Question in the East, the possibility of a Chino-Japanese Union, Britain's change of policy in Asia, China and the Western Powers are illuminatingly dealt with. If England and the United States will "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" a certain paragraph on page 56 of Mr. Osborne's latest effort both countries and the world at large may be saved much difficulty in times to come. The paragraph reads: "To jockey her allies into such a position that they would all have to assent to her having a free hand in China was the primary object of Japan's diplomacy, for which she laboured unceasingly throughout the war, and had the United States ratified the Treaty of Versailles, thereby placing the seal of American sanction upon the spoliation of China in Shantung, Japan's object would have been attained in its entirety." Another selection is almost equally interesting: "Japan's statesmen had reckoned that the war would end either in a draw or, at the very least, in an indecisive victory for the Western Powers which would leave Germany still master of her fate. In such an event it was felt that Japan's role at the ensuing Peace Conference would be almost that of an umpire, and that her prestige and influence would, in this fact, reach such a height that all resistance to her demands to control the future fate of China and the Far East will be lightly swept aside."

When Mr. Osborne wrote *The New Japanese Peril* a few months ago he felt that the actions of Japan were so clearly understood by British statesmen that there was little likelihood of a renewal of the Alliance. Present indications would seem to show, however, that Mr. Osborne was and is destined to play the distinguished but unhappy role of Cassandra.

H. F. M.

Department of Government,
St. John's University, June 20, 1921.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

and

C. F. Remer, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selectea that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1. America's Responsibilities on the Pacific

References: Pp. 121-22.

Questions: 1. Who gave this address, and where? 2. What are America's "four responsibilities"? 3. When did the United States become vitally interested in the Far East? 4. In what way and when had she had great interests in the Far East hitherto? 5. Name the places in which American-Japanese problems occur? 6. What two ways of handling Eastern problems may be used by America? 7. What is the significance in Asia of the West's Industrial Revolution? 9. What may be the significance to the West of Asia's Industrial Revolution? 10. Do you agree with what the speaker said of America's handling of the Philippines? Why? (Note: An excellent work to consult on this question is Worcester's *Philippine Islands*) 11. What did America think of the 21 demands in the light of her Open Door Policy? 12. Of what significance is the Yap issue? How is it said to have been settled?

Topic 2: Recent Developments on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance

References: Pp. 114, 115-16, 118-120, 124-25

Questions: 1. What recent action has England taken in reference to Soviet Russia? 2. Of what significance is this-if true? 3. What seems to be Japan's ideas on British Official psychology? 4. What meeting is occurring at London that will effect the renewal of the Alliance? 5. What actions have been taken by the Chinese government anent the renewal? By the Chambers of Commerce? 6. What seems to be the threat in reference to British trade if the Alliance is renewed? 7. If the Alliance is continued for "Commercial" instead of for "Political" purposes will that greatly change its meaning for China? 8. How does a reading of China's Treaties with foreign governments clarify this issue? 9. Why is the Alliance considered to be a menace to the United States? 10. Who are Messrs. Hughes and Massey and Smuts? 11. What does the *Japau Chronicle* think of the "conversion" of Messrs. Hughes and Massey? 12. Explain the difference in thought on the Alliance between English people in England and those in the Far East.

Topic 3: Eastern Siberian Affairs

References: Pp. 113-14.

Questions: 1. Who is the head of the Far Eastern Republic? 2. What is the meaning of Semenoff's presence in Vladivostok (if he is there)? 3. What is the "Ultimatum" that the F. E. Republic has presented to Japan? 4. How does Japan answer it? 5. Of what importance has Mr. Kojevikoff been recently? 6. What does Count Uchida say as to Japan's hopes for the Far East? 7. Explain the editorial comments.

Topic 4: The Question of an American Embassy for Peking

References: Pp. 116-118.

Questions: 1. What difference does it make whether America has an Embassy or a Legation in Peking? Explain carefully. 2. In the Imperial Audience of 1873 what country had an Ambassador? What difference did it make? (See H. B. Morse's International Relations of the Chinese Empire, vol. 3) 3. What do the statistics on p.117 seem to show? 4. Are statistics the bases of Embassies? Why? 5. What reasons for or against the appointment of an Ambassador from the U. S. A. to Peking can you give?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Mutinies in the Provinces

References: Pp. 114-15.

Questions: 1. Make a list of the mutinies that have occurred China during the past twelve months. 2. What change has taken place in the attitude of the people as regards "buying off" mutineers? 3. Why have the militarists grounds for alarm? 4. What constructive uses are there for soldiers in China? 5. Where should the control of China's armies lie? Why?

Topic 2: Chinese Girls at the Olympics

References: Pp. 126

Questions: 1. Did Greek girls participate in the Original Olympics? 2. Have girls participated in the earlier Far Eastern Olympics? 3. What does such participation show?

Topic 3: A New Academic Honor Society

References: Pp. 126-128.

Questions: 1. What are the Phi Beta Kappa, and Sigma Xi societies? 2. What are the purposes for such societies? 3. Upon what does eligibility to membership depend? 4. Name some of the colleges and universities that are to establish Chapters of the Society? 5. What is the Chinese society named?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. The New Yellow River Bridge.

References: Pp.120-21.

Questions: 1. Why is it necessary to build a new bridge over the Yellow River? 2. What does the writer consider to be the most difficult engineering problem presented by such a bridge project? 3. Was this problem solved satisfactorily by the present bridge? 4. What are steel screw piles? 5. What will be the cost of the new bridge? 6. What advantages have the European contestants and what advantage have the Americans in bidding for this task? 7. Explain the sentence: "It is a spectacular example of the ultimate losses to a nation from a few dollars saved by the contractor."

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
ACTING CLERK
MARSHAL,
DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, James L. Gardiner
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

June 17, 1921, Cause No. 1398, U. S v Duskin; testimony taken of witnesses Nicholson, Jennings, Taylor, Thorpe, Mitchell, Connor, Hansen, Sheehan and Eisler; argued and submitted.

" 17, " " " 1399, U. S. v. Sheehan; testimony taken of witnesses Nicholson, Jennings, Taylor, Thorpe, Mitchell, Connor, Hansen, Eisler and defendant; argued and submitted.

" 20, " " " 1252, Glover v. Robert Dollar Co.; on demurrer to petition; submitted.

" 20, " " " 1363, Meade v. Grant; on motion for bill of particulars.

" 20, " " " 1366, Say Yuen Hong v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; on the merits; Mr. Rodger for plaintiff, Mr. Fessenden for defendant; testimony of witness Boulon taken.

" 21, " " " 1170, Tsu Sung Tai v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; on the merits: Mr. Rodger for plaintiff, Mr. Schoenfeld for defendant; testimony of witness Boulon taken.

" 23, " " " 1306, In re Grace R. Hayes' Estate; on petition for letters of administration.

IN RE JOHN A. BELL'S WILL: IN RE AMY BELL'S WILL

(*Causes Nos. 699, 733; decided March 22, 1921*)

SYLLABUS.

(*By the Court*)

1. **ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES**: ONUS PROBANDI. A beneficiary who assails the correctness of a sworn inventory filed by the personal representative assumes the burden of proving his charges.

2. ID.: ID.; EVIDENCE reviewed and found insufficient to impugn the *bona fides* of a transaction by which the testator exchanged certain corporate shares for real estate.

3. ID.: ID.: ID.: EXCLUSION. Testimony of transactions with the decedent is inadmissible in actions by or against the personal representative in this jurisdiction unless called forth by the adverse party or by the court.

4. **STATUTE OF FRAUDS:** PART PERFORMANCE including possession affords a sufficient basis for a decree requiring the conveyance of real estate.

5. ID.: TRUSTS may be created by parol but if the subject matter is real estate they must be "manifested and proved" by writing.

6. ID.: AN EXCHANGE of personalty for realty cannot be rescinded merely because title deeds of the latter were not delivered at the time.

Paul Myron Linebarger, Esquire, for petitioner.
Stirling Fessenden, Esquire, contra.

LOBINGIER, J:

Of the two instruments involved in this proceeding the first bequeathed the testator's property to his wife (hereinafter termed the testatrix) who in turn bequeathed the personalty and two thirds of the realty to her sister, in whose behalf an amended petition was filed on December 4, 1920, challenging the correctness of the inventory presented by the executors (who are the same for both wills) and asking that they be required to add certain items thereto and omit others. The items recited in the amended petition are numerous but in the petitioner's brief, prepared after the testimony had all been taken, they are reduced to three, the most important of which concerns, the omission of certain corporate shares at one time owned by the testator.

Both of the subscribing witnesses to the will testify that on July 11, 1918, two days after its execution, the testator, accompanied by the testatrix, came and executed a transfer of the shares in question to one of the executors in exchange for real estate known as "Boundary Terrace," containing eleven houses.

The *bona fides* of this transaction is vigorously assailed upon several grounds. It is claimed that the real estate was of less value than the shares. The petitioner testifies that, with three other foreigners and two Chinese, he attended a proposed sale of the 'Boundary Terrace" at which the upset price was Tls. 50,000. and there were no bids. It does not appear how well the sale was advertised nor what were the financial conditions at the time. On the other hand it is shown that one of the executors, about a year before this transaction, purchased from the testator a third interest in the "Boundary Terrace" (and certain other property of secondary importance) for Tls. 19,500. and a houseboat. Subsequently the same purchaser acquired the remaining two thirds for Tls. 44,000., making Tls. 63,500. in all.

The securities transferred by the deceased consisted of Shanghai Building Company shares of the par